The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5578. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

New Carlist Invasion of Spain from France.

Passage of the Canada Loan Bill in the English Commons.

Probable Adjustment of the Viceroy's Home Difficulties.

Numerous American Reinforcements for the Cubans.

Troubles of the Democracy in Ohio.

Declination by General Rosecrans of the Nomination for Governor.

SPAIN.

A New Carlist Movement—Arrests of Carlist Priests—Skirmishes in Catalonia.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug 7.

La France has a report that the leaders of the Carlist movement have just held a conference in the South of France, at which they resolved to enter Spain, and make another appeal to the people to declare for DON CARLOS.

MADRID, Saturday, Aug. 7.

Several priests and other parties have been arrested at Astorga. Some were armed and had Carlist proclamations in their possession.

Skirmishes are reported between the troops and bands of Carlists in Catalonia, in which nine insurgents were killed and many wounded and captured.

SAVARIEGOS, the Carlist chieftain, has fled to Portugal.

The Clergy in the Carlist Movement—A Decree to the Bishops.

MADRID, (By French Cable,) Sunday, Aug. 8.

In consequence of the participation of the Clergy in the attempted rising of the Carlists, Minister ZOULLA has promulgated a decree ordering Bishops to issue circulars to the Clergy of their respective Dioceses, recommending obedience to the laws, and threatening to withdraw the power to preach and hear confession from all who are hostile to their requirements.

FRANCE.

The Senatus Consultum in the Senate—Appointment of an Examining Committee.

PARIS, (By the French Cable,) Saturday, Aug. 7.

The Senate have appointed MM. DEVIENNE, DELANGLE, BONDET, MAUPAS, LAGUERONNIERE, BOUCHARD, LACAZE, BEHIC, CASABIANCA and SUIN a committee to examine the *Senatus Consultum*. The Committee has organized as a bureau by electing M. ROUHER, President; M. BOUCHARD, Secretary.

The Recent Duel—Comments of the London Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The *Times* to-day has an article on the duel yesterday between PAUL CASSAGNAC and GUSTAVE FLOWRENS. It concludes as follows: "If better days are in store for France—if the Emperor is really bent on opening a fair field for political contests—we shall look for a gradual and final discontinuance of appeals to the sword, which only escape being ridiculous when absolutely atrocious."

PARIS, (By the French Cable,) Saturday, Aug. 7.

GUSTAVE FLOWRENS, who was wounded in the duel with PAUL CASSAGNAC yesterday, is to-day pronounced out of danger.

PARIS, Sunday, Aug. 8, (*Via* French Cable.)

The Committee of the Senate have adopted the first article of the *Senatus Consultum*. The disposition of the Senate is favorable to the project.

An imperial decree appoints Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY to the charge of the Ministry of War during the illness of Marshal NIEL.

The Emperor will leave for the Camp of Chalons on the 12th inst.

The departure of the Empress for the East is fixed for the 24th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Coming International Boat Race—Comments of the Saturday Review.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 8, (by the French Cable.)

The *Saturday Review*, in an article on the approaching international boat race, says: "If Harvard can show anything new in rowing, we shall be glad to see it; if she proves able to relieve the monotony of Oxford success, we think Oxford herself will be grateful for it. The resolution to surrender the peculiarities of our own system and accept the only conditions under which it was possible to make the match cannot be estimated too highly. At the same time the Harvards made a great concession in taking a coxswain; and the boldness with which they challenged the Oxfords on their own grounds deserves sympathy and admiration." The writer concludes by hoping that the treatment of the American boatmen during this visit will be such as to encourage its repetition.

The Harvard boat was out for practice at Putney yesterday with LYMAN and FAYE, the reliefs, who lately arrived from New-York. The Oxford crew are making good practice daily at Pangbourne. Notwithstanding previous reports to the contrary, the date of the race has not been finally decided upon.

Proceedings in the Commons—The Case of the Fenian Prisoners—The Anglo-American Boundary Line—New Cable Project.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.

In the House of Commons last evening Right Hon. HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in reply to a question of Mr. PALMER, said that the pressure of public business prevented the introduction of a bill to establish a uniform marriage law for the United Kingdom. When an opportunity was presented the question would be dealt with on liberal and unsectarian principles.

Mr. MOORE, member for Tipperary, inquired as to the course of the Government in regard to the Fenian prisoners. Mr. BRUCE replied that O'DONOVAN and ROSSA were subjected to the punishment which strict discipline and their misconduct required. The treatment, however, was not unnecessarily severe.

Mr. MAGUIRE, member for Cork City, appealed to the Government to extend clemency to the Fenians.

Viscount MILTON made inquiry respecting the boundaries between the British Possessions and the United States.

Mr. OTWAY Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, replied that the land question was already settled. With respect to the water boundaries, Earl RUSSELL, in 1860, had proposed that the matter be referred for arbitration. The United States Government agreed to this proposal, but the negotiations were interrupted by the breaking out of war. In October last the American Government renewed the proposition for an arbitration, and the convention was signed, and which now awaits the ratification of the United States Senate.

The Dublin *Freeman*, referring to the statement made by Mr. BRUCE, the Home Secretary, in the House of Commons, concerning the treatment of Fenian prisoners, says it has reason to believe that he has been misled by the prison officials into justifying the treatment of the prisoner ROSSA. New facts are known and will be the subject of further investigation, which will show that the severities practiced upon him have been concealed.

The prospectus of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company has just been issued. The design is to connect South America with Europe and the United States by means of a cable from Cuba to Central America.

Passage of the Canada Loan Bill.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7—Midnight.

In the House of Commons to-night, the Canada Loan bill was read for the third time and passed.

The Case of the American Consul to Glasgow—Refusal of the Government to Recognize Him—The Hudson Bay Territory.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The British Government have refused to grant an *exequatur* to JAMES HAGGERTY, appointed Consul of the United States at Glasgow. The Government base their refusal on the ground that Mr. HAGGERTY was connected with the Fenian movement.

A complete Government for the Hudson Bay Territory will soon be formed. MCDOUGALL will probably be appointed Lieutenant-Governor, and ROSE Minister of Finance.

The Marquis DE LA VALLETTE has arrived in London.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Speedy Peaceful Settlement of the Difficulty Between the Sublime Porte and the Viceroy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The difficulty which has arisen between the Sublime Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt, is in a fair way of being satisfactorily and peacefully settled. The foreign Powers have advised ISMAIL PASHA to pursue a moderate course, and to disavow all intention of producing a rupture with the Sultan.

PARIS, (Via French Cable,) Saturday, Aug. 7.

It is rumored in Cairo that ISMAIL PASHA will go to Constantinople, in obedience to the demand of the Sultan.

The London Spectator on the Difficulty.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The *Spectator* to-day has an editorial article on the difficulties between Turkey and Egypt. The writer says: It is fortunate that the Sultan and Viceroy always want money, otherwise war might result; but the Western Powers are likely to put a pressure on the disputants that will make ISMAIL yield and the Sublime Porte express satisfaction.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Aug. 8. (*Via* French Cable.)

The *Correspondence Italienne* announces that the English squadron has sailed from the Bay of Naples for Malta, where it will soon be joined by the Atlantic Squadron. This assemblage of the English naval forces is intended to prevent, in case of need, hostilities between Turkey and Egypt.

AUSTRIA.

The Foreign Policy—Adoption of the Budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the Hungarian Delegation.

VIENNA, (Via French Cable,) Sunday, Aug. 8.

In the session of the Hungarian Delegation yesterday, M. CREZY, on the part of the Government, presented an analysis of its foreign policy, and declared it was dictated by the desire to preserve and develop the interests of peace and liberty, and to maintain good relations with the East and the West; but as such policy had not always been received with the same friendly spirit in which it was conceived, it could not show equal success everywhere. The Hungarian Delegation finally adopted all the items of the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This is considered as a strong manifestation of confidence in the policy of Baron VON BEUST.

POLYNESIA.

The Duke of Edinburgh and the Maori King—Earthquake Shocks.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 8, (*Via* French Cable.)

Advices have been received from Auckland to June 1. The Duke of EDINBURGH sailed without according an interview to the Maori King. The latter, in consequence, had refused to see the Governor of the Colony.

Severe shocks of earthquake visited the islands on the 5th of May, and continued, at intervals, for four days afterward. No lives were known to have been lost.

A war had broken out in the Samoan Island, over the choice of a King. One battle had taken place between the rival factions, in which 70 men were killed. The British Consul's flag had been torn down, but no European had been hurt.

JAPAN.

Unsettled State of Affairs—Opposition to Foreigners.

LONDON, (By the French Cable,) Saturday, Aug. 7.

The *Morning Post* of to-day says that affairs in Japan are so unsettled, and such a hostility is shown to foreigners, that the English men-of-war in Chinese waters have been ordered to Yokohama, and the English regiment there, that was about to leave, has been ordered to remain.

CUBA.

Island News in Washington—Defeats of the Spaniards—Holguin the Revolutionary Seat of Government of the Future—American Reinforcements for Quesada.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 8.

Advices from Cuba to the 30th of July, received in this city to-day, states that the Spanish troops in the insurrectionary districts had been reinforced by all the disposable forces on the island and preparatory to active operations. In the Cinco Villas district there have been several contests in which small parties were engaged, but in every instance the Spaniards were defeated. It is reported that in these engagements the Spanish loss in killed, wounded and prisoners amounted to nearly 400. These reinforcements are sent principally to the district commanded by General JORDAN, and the campaign promised to be very active, but on account of the setting in of the rainy season both parties are compelled to suspend operations. The town of Holguin is reported to be in possession of the Cubans, with its fortifications and stores. The Cespedes Government will be removed to that place as the position is a very strong one. The Cubans continue to be reinforced by volunteers from the United States. Two hundred and twenty-five, recruited in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, succeeded in landing on the 28th, and in joining General QUESADA's forces. They carried with them arms and ammunition, and a large supply of camp equipage. The health of the Cubans is stated to be good.

Three skirmishes have recently taken place near Cinquo Villas, in which twenty insurgents were killed.

The British man-of-war *Philomel* arrived here last week and sailed yesterday.

The Collection of Customs—New Stringent Rules—The Interior.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 7.

Stringent rules for the collection of customs revenue have been put in force by the Captain-General, and already the receipts show a remarkable increase.

Heavy rains prevail, and prevent military operations in the interior.

OHIO POLITICS.

The Democratic Nomination for Governor Declined by General Rosecrans—His Reasons.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sunday, Aug. 8.

Judge THURMAN has just received the following dispatch from General ROSECRANS. It shows that he does not consider himself a citizen of Ohio. The action of General ROSECRANS will compel the assembling of another State Convention, as the State Central Committee will hardly take the responsibility of making a new nomination. The Committee will meet here on Wednesday next to take action in the premises:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 7.

Hon. A. G. Thurman, Columbus, Ohio:

After the war I resigned a very desirable position in the army, and left my State to secure at the least the possibility of fulfilling duties deemed sacred to my creditors and family. These duties now forbid me the honor of leading the Democracy of Ohio in the pending canvass. I send letter by mail. (Signed)

W. S. ROSECRANS.

THE SUSQUEHANNA WAR.

Appointment of a Receiver—Appearance of Mr. James Fisk, Jr., on the Scene—He Declares Himself Receiver, by Appointment of Judge Barnard—A Scuffle and its Result.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The excitement in the Susquehanna Railroad imbroglio continues. Yesterday Judge PECKMAN, on application of the Ramsey interest, appointed Hon. R. H. PRUYN Receiver of the road, and Superintendent VAN VALKENBURG was put in charge of the office. This morning, on going to the office, he found Mr. HERRICK had been there, opening the doors of his private rooms, whereupon he called in several men and stationed them at the various doors, with orders to let no one pass in. Soon after JAMES FISK, Jr., of New-York, appeared and demanded admission. He was refused; whereupon he produced papers showing that he had been appointed Receiver of the road by Judge BARNARD, of New-York, and calling on several men he had with him, declared his intention of forcibly taking possession. Superintendent VAN VALKENBURG appeared and informed Mr. FISK that Hon. R. H. PRUYN had been appointed Receiver, and that he (Mr. VAN VALKENBURG) had been put in charge of the office, and ordered him (Mr. FISK) and his party out. A *mêlée* ensued, which resulted in Mr. FISK and his party being ejected. Still FISK remained outside making a noisy demonstration, when the Superintendent put him in charge of an officer to take to the Station-house. Mr. FISK accompanied the officer, but on showing his papers and no one appearing against him, he was discharged. He then returned to the office, and in an interview with Superintendent VAN VALKENBURG, informed that gentleman that he had been in some twenty such scrapes, but never before met with the man who dared to face him and discharge his duty as he had. He further said he wanted just such a man, and if he lost in this fight he wanted him to come to him in New-York; if he won he wanted him to stay here. Thus the matter stands at present, noon.

Special Meeting of the Common Council—Removal of the Representative of the City Among the Directors—Latest Developments.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 7.

The Common Council have just had a meeting and removed Alderman HERRICK as representative of the city in the Board of Directors of the Susquehanna Railroad, and have appointed Hon. ELI PERRY in his place. Mr. HERRICK was also Vice-President of the Company, and is at the head of the opposition to the President, Mr. RAMSEY.

Several more injunctions and counter injunctions have been served this afternoon in the Susquehanna Railroad war, and the affair has been so complicated that it is almost impossible to get at the exact *status*; the Ramsey party, however, appear to have the advantage, though Mr. FISK has been hard at work all day to throw them. Some of the best legal talent in the State has been engaged on both sides.

The latest phase is the arrest of Mr. FISK for contempt of Judge PECKHAM's order appointing Mr. PRUYN receiver. During the day Mr. FISK produced papers purporting to have been issued by some Judge in New-York, directing the Sheriff of this county to place Messrs. FISK and COULTER in possession, to oust all intruders, and enjoining Messrs PRUYN and VAN VALKENBURG from taking any further action in connection with the road. While the Sheriff was proceeding to execute these orders, the counsel for the Ramsey party called attention to the fact that the papers lacked the legal seals, and that they could not have come from New-York to-day; whereupon the Sheriff desisted, and went off to take legal advice. Then Mr. FISK was arrested, as stated above, and went off to procure bail, which he obtained; and Judge PECKHAM will decide on Monday who is receiver.

A Vigorous Prosecution of the War Intended.

ALBANY, Sunday, Aug. 8.

It is expected the Susquehanna Railroad war will be renewed to-morrow with increased spirit and vigor. Alderman HERRICK, who was removed, Saturday, by the Common Council as the city representative in the Board of Directors, regards the action as illegal, and will pay no attention to it. He is also recognized as Vice-President by a majority of the Board of Directors.

EXTENSIVE LAND SLIDE.

Five Acres of Land Near Hudson, N. Y., Sink to a Depth of Eighty Feet.

HUDSON, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 7.

The town of Stockport, in this county, has been the scene of considerable excitement this past week, on account of a gigantic land slide. The place where the phenomenon occurred is located on the old Post Road, near the confluence of the Kinderhook and Claverack Creeks, about five miles north of the city. It comprises nearly five acres, and was on an elevation above a dry ravine. A hill intervenes between this ravine and the creek on the east and north of a little less than the altitude of that which caved in. The crash took place about 6:30 o'clock last Monday afternoon. The movement was very gradual, and the surface of the earth undulated like the waves of the ocean. No noise was heard until the moving mass struck the base of the intervening hill, when there was a dull, rumbling sound, resembling distant thunder, and a quivering sensation, like a slight shock of earthquake. The earth caved in to a distance of over eighty feet, and the surface, as indicated by trees and fences, moved a distance of over six hundred feet. So gradual was the movement that it occupied about half an hour; and the sight is described, by those who witnessed it, as sublime in the extreme. Among the most marked incidents of the phenomenon is the fact that an oak tree, which stood by the roadside, was moved, with a section of the fence, to the bottom of the ravine, a distance of six hundred feet, and the tree and fence now stand as firm and upright as ever. The weaker trees, such as pine and hemlock, were snapped like pipe-stems; and some trees of this nature, two feet or more in diameter, are doubled and twisted like a wisp of straw. The land is clay, founded on quicksand, with a soil surface of not more than two feet in thickness. It is understood that the quicksand has been gradually washed away from beneath, and passed off into the stream. The copious showers of last Spring left the surface a mere shell, and the dry weather which followed caused this shell to crack and finally fall into the vacuum below. A crevice of several inches in width, fifty feet in length, and deep beyond soundings, has appeared on the land adjoining the sunken portion on the south, and fears are entertained that this tract will soon fall.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Entertainment of the Chinese Merchants in Chicago—Hopes of the Celestials.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 7.

SINGMAN and CHOY-CHEW, the Chinese merchants, were entertained at a private banquet at the Sherman House last evening, which was attended by leading citizens. J. M. RICHARDS, President of the Board of Trade, presided. Speeches were made by Mr. RICHARDS, Alderman WICKER, Hon. N. B. BUDD, A. G. GOULD, of San Francisco, JOSEPH MEDILL, of the *Tribune*, and CHOY-CHEW. The speech of the latter was a gem. He said:

"Eleven years ago I came from my home in China to seek my fortune in your great Republic. I landed on the golden shore of California, utterly ignorant of your language, unknown to any of your people, a stranger to your customs and laws, and in the minds of some an intruder—one of that race whose presence is deemed a positive injury to the public prosperity. But, gentlemen, I found both kindness and justice. I found that above the prejudice which had been formed against us, there flowed a deep, broad stream of popular equality; that the hand of friendship was extended to the people of every nation, and that even Chinamen must live, be happy, successful and respected in 'free America.' [Applause.] I gathered knowledge in your public schools; I learned to speak as you do; to read and write as you do; to act and think as you do; and, gentlemen, I rejoice that it is so; that I have been able to cross this vast continent without the aid of an interpreter; [applause;] that here in the heart of the United States I can speak to you in your own familiar speech, and tell you how much, how very much, I appreciate your hospitality; [applause;] how grateful I feel for the privileges and advantages I have enjoyed in your glorious country, and how earnestly I hope that your example of enterprise, energy, vitality and national generosity may be seen and understood, as I see and understand it, by our Government. [Applause.] Mr. BURLINGAME has done much to promote good feeling in China toward the American nation. He made himself well acquainted with the authorities at Pekin. He won their confidence to a remarkable degree. He is an excellent man, and I believe, if his advice is received and acted upon, China will soon be the cordial friend of all the commercial Powers of the earth. Already we are doing something in the way of progress in modern improvements. Steamboat lines have been established on our rivers, and the telegraph will soon connect us with the wonderful sovereignty of the Western hemisphere, where the people rule, where everything proclaims peace and good-will to all. China must brush away the dust of her antiquity, and, looking across the Pacific, behold and profit by the new lessons of the New World. [Applause.] We trust our visit, gentlemen, may be productive of good results to all of us; that the two great countries, East and West, China and America, may be bound forever together in friendship, and that a Chinaman in America, or an American in China, may find like protection and like consideration in their search for happiness and wealth."

THE BOSTON MURDER.

The Last Hearing by the Coroner's Jury—Important Testimony—Conduct of the Prisoner in the Station-House.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The jury of inquest on the death of Mrs. ALVAH HOBBS, held their third and last hearing this afternoon. The verdict will be rendered on Monday morning. Four witnesses were examined. Mrs. NELLIE HOPKINS, a niece of the deceased, where she was visiting, and a resident of Philadelphia, testified to the manner of shooting substantially as previous witnesses, as did, also, WILLIAM. T. BULLOCK, a physician of Providence, R. I., who was visiting the family, and who attended Mrs. HOBBS when she was shot. Both of these witnesses testified that the pistol shots were fired when the door was shut; and neither of them saw who fired them. A third witness was Lieutenant GRAVES, who had charge of the Police Station when WHITE was brought in, and he merely testified to that fact. The last and most important witness was Officer REPLEY, who sat up all night watching the prisoner. He conversed with him freely, and the result of the conversation he made a memorandum of, as follows: "WHITE was much excited when brought in, and expressed regret that he had not killed himself. Shortly after he was locked up an officer came in and said that he (WHITE) ought to be hung. WHITE was angry at that, and said it was cowardly; but when the question was asked if it was not more cowardly to draw a pistol and proceed to fire away at a defenceless woman until she was killed, he buried his face in his hands and said nothing. His shawl and military overcoat were brought to him. When he took the coat he held it up, and looking at it, said, 'It would have been better if I had been killed when I wore this.' He said he ought to have gone away in the afternoon as he said he intended to do, but something detained him and he concluded to wait until the next day. During the night he was restless, and I asked him if he could not sleep. He said: 'Oh, no, there is no sleep for the wicked; there is no more sleep for me.' He said if he was the only one to suffer it would not be so bad. I made the remark that the little boy was almost frantic with grief. He replied: 'Oh, he is young; there are others who will suffer more.' Some person in to see him used the term 'fact' in referring to the murder. He said he hoped it was not an accomplished fact. Shortly after this he inquired if she was dead. I replied that I did not know, and if I did perhaps I should not be permitted to tell it. He replied: 'That is right; do not tell me anything you have not permission to.' He wanted to go to the Captain's room and write a note to the person who had his funds. He also talked to me about his counsel, and said he would like to have CHARLES L. LINCOLN. He said also he would like to see Mr. BURT, Postmaster of Boston, and perhaps it would be better not to talk about his defence. During the night he also muttered to himself something about his being yesterday an honest man, and now the occupant of a felon's cell."

This closes the testimony.

The funeral of Mrs. HOBBS took place from her late residence, No. 1,266 Washington-street, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There was a large number of the friends and relatives of the deceased present to pay the last solemn rites of respect to the dead. The services were conducted by Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, pastor of the Church of the Disciples, who offered a brief and fervent prayer, and added a few appropriate words upon the character and life of the deceased. The body reposed in a handsome rosewood casket, which was surmounted with garlands. After the ceremony, the remains of Mrs. HOBBS were borne to Forrest Hill Cemetery, and deposited in the receiving tomb to await burial. A large crowd of people assembled in front of the house, and watched with mournful interest the procession as it formed and marched away.

Cruelty to a Negro on a Mississippi Steamer.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 8.

Lieutenant VOCS is charged with cruel treatment to a negro deck hand, on a steamer, while coming down the Missouri River, by hanging him up by the thumbs until he could not use his hands, for the supposed theft of two shirts.

Anti-Coal Monopoly Organization, of Buffalo—Its Movements.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Aug. 8.

The Anti-Coal Monopoly Organization Progressing Committee, appointed at the last public meeting to arrange preliminaries, have placed subscription papers at various points to ascertain the amount of coal required by the citizens. Definite arrangements will be perfected on Wednesday night. Congress will be memorialized to abolish the tariff on coal, iron and other monopolies.

The Cotton Crop—Appearance of Blight in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Aug. 8.

Blight has appeared in the cotton on the river below here, and the planters of Arkansas are alarmed.

Large Fire in Nebraska—Loss $250,000.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 8.

Several buildings were destroyed by fire at Fremont, Nebraska, a day or two ago. Loss $250,000, partially insured.

WASHINGTON.

The Tennessee Election—Important Railroad Case—The Swiss in the Northwest—Indigent Colored Persons in the City—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 8.

The Richmond *Whig*, which was received here this evening, says, in reference to the election in Tennessee:

"It is nonsense to suppose that the election in Tennessee was a Democratic victory. The ticket was not Democratic, and the policy which it represented was liberal Republicanism. In like manner, the assumption that it is an Administration defeat is unfounded; in fact, so far as we have any information, there is no evidence that President GRANT took sides in the contest. He appears to have considered it a family brawl, and to have remained neutral. Two only of his Cabinet Ministers interfered at all, and their interference consisted in writing letters to STOKES expressive of their sympathy and good wishes for his success. As the President and the majority of the Cabinet wrote no such letters, we have to conclude that their policy was that of neutrality."

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CASE.

An important railroad case is set for to-morrow before Associate Justice SWAYNE in Chambers. It relates to the Galveston and Houston Railroad, and, stripped of legal technicalities, seems to be an effort on the part of the old stockholders of the road to recover its possession from certain parties, into whose control it recently fell. It has been in the hands of a receiver for some time, and is said to be a profitable line. Mr. JEREMIAH BLACK and other eminent counsel are retained in the case.

SWITZERLAND IN AMERICA.

Mr. HITZ, Consul-General of the Republic of Switzerland, has just returned to this city from an extended tour among the Swiss immigrant settlements in the Northwest. He gives very favorable accounts of the prosperity of the colonies, and preparations have been commenced to bring new settlers here next season.

INDIGENT COLORED PERSONS.

The National Freedmen's Relief Association of this District, represented, by the way, by a lady, publishes a long report on the condition of aged and disabled colored people of Washington, accompanying it with an appeal for assistance. It is stated that $60,000 or $70,000 are annually expended by the Washington City Government for the education of colored people. About 550 destitute families have been receiving aid since the 1st of April out of funds appropriated last Winter for their assistance. It is urged that these people are now in need of clothing, and must starve next Winter unless relieved. One great cause of destitution among the colored people here is owing to the fact that one-third of the laboring men of families and widows with children are most of the time out of employment.

PERSONAL.

For some reason or other, we have had several political arrivals here within the last twenty-four hours. General DENT, the President's Secretary, comes back from his Summer tour; Senator FOWLER, of Tennessee, got here this morning; Supervisor DUTCHER, of New-York, is in town on internal revenue business; Representatives WILLIAMS and GOSS, of South Carolina, pay us a flying visit, and the Chief Justice is in adjoining Maryland, on his way here.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

General JOHN A. RAWLINS, President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, has notified the organizations that the following named persons have been selected as the Executive Committee of Arrangements for the fourth annual meeting of the Society, to be held at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 17 next, viz.: Colonels B. H. Bristow, A. H. Markland, General E. H. Murry, Captain Harry Gille, Colonel Thomas E. Bramlette, General W. T. Ward, Louisville; General W. G. Gersham, Colonel J. T. McQuiddy, Surgeon D. W. Vodges, New-Albany; Generals Ben. Spooner, Lawrenceburg, and McGinniss, Indianapolis; Colonels M. C. Garber and James Kegwyn, Jeffersonville, Ind.; General A. Hickenlooper, Cincinnati; Colonel L. M. Dayton, Washington, D. C.; Generals W. G. Landrum, Lancaster; J. T. Croxton, Paris, and D. W. Lindsay, Frankfort; Colonels R. Kelly, Lexington, and J. Mason Brown, Frankfort, Ky.

CONSULAR RECOGNITION.

The President has recognized GREGORIO DOMINIQUEZ as Consul of Ecuador at New-York.

Riot in Pittsburg—Attack on a Circus—Several Persons Injured.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle, Aug. 7.

A serious riot occurred in East Birmingham last evening, resulting in the shooting of one young man and the serious injury of a number of persons from sticks and stones. Noyes' Circus gave two exhibitions in East Birmingham yesterday. During the afternoon some of the roughs, quite a number of whom reside in the borough, made an attempt to force into the tent without paying. They were repulsed, but shortly afterward succeeded in cutting a huge hole in the canvas of the dressing-room. The performances were concluded without further molestation, but threats were made that the canvas would be demolished in the evening. As there was good reason to apprehend that an attempt would be made to carry the threats into execution, Mr. NOYES applied to Mayor BUSH for a squad of Police. Accordingly five or six officers, under Chief HAGUE, were sent over, and their services were soon needed. Shortly after the doors were opened a strong force of rowdies made a rush upon the doorkeeper, with the hope of overpowering him. This movement was not successful, as the Police rallied and drove back the assailants. An attack with stones and other missiles was then made upon the ticket office, the rowdies establishing themselves on the outside of the crowd. A perfect shower of bricks struck the office, and one of the *attachés* was struck in the jaw with a stone with such force as to knock out several teeth and fracture the bone. It was found necessary to close the office, which was done by advice of Chief HAGUE. One of the officers went out into the crowd for the purpose of "spotting" the assailants, and succeeded in arresting one of them. The roughs rallied to rescue their companion, and for a time missiles were hurled vigorously and pistol shots were fired. One young man, one of the rioters, received a pistol ball in his arm, and was removed from the field by some of his friends. The attack was so determined that the prisoner escaped, when the assault upon the circus was renewed, more fiercely than ever. A number of persons were struck with stones, including Chief HAGUE and other members of the Police force. The officers then drew their revolvers, and making a charge on the rioters, caused a general stampede among them. Revolvers were discharged in the direction of the fleeing roughs, but no one was injured, as far as we can ascertain. The performances proceeded without further interruption, but when the work of removing the canvas commenced, another attack was made, but the Police protected the *attachés* from injury until all the property was removed in safety. An example should be made of some of the parties engaged in this demonstration. It might have a salutary effect upon others whose inclinations are riotous.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Henry Chauncey.

The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, from Aspinwall Aug. 1, reached this port yesterday. The purser of the steamship has our thanks for courtesies.

United States of Colombia—Anticipated Pro-Mosquera Revolution—The Cocos Island Treasure—Movements of American Vessels—Personal Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, July 31, 1869.

The latest news from Bogota, the capital of this Republic, was brought down by the French steamship *Imperatrice Eugenie*, which touched at Santa Martha, arriving at Aspinwall on the 29th inst.

There is little of interest to communicate. The capital is quiet, although revolution is the all-absorbing topic of conversation.

The United States Minister, General SULLIVAN, bid farewell to the Colombian Government on the 26th of June, and arrived on the *Imperatrice Eugenie, en route* for Washington. He goes hence per steamship *Henry Chauncey* to-day. His successor, General HURLBURT, has not yet arrived.

It is rumored that TOLIMA will get up a revolution in favor of MASQUERA, but all is conjecture. The time is approaching when we may expect something besides rumors of war.

The President of the Republic, General SANTOS GUTIERREZ, was united in the bonds of matrimony to an aged lady recently, of whom report says *nada*.

On the 4th of June last the Church of Papayan was robbed of silver ornaments. The thief has returned them, requesting a mass to be said for him in consideration of his repentance. His request was complied with on the 9th inst.—Mass said and the *Te Deum* sung.

The Isthmus is quiet. Taxation is the all-absorbing topic of conversation. Many merchants among the foreigners are preparing to close up their business on account of the unjust, and as they claim, unlawful taxes. There is now a case pending before the Supreme Court at Bogota which will soon decide the matter, it is said, against the local authorities of the State of Panama.

The Panama Railroad has been damaged in the vicinity of the Summit by recent heavy rains, which carried away a culvert and a portion of the embankment. Trains were detained but a few hours.

The health of the Isthmus is improving. July is the most sickly month of the year. ALBERT B. POORE of the *United States*, an employe of the Panama Railroad, sailed from Panama on the *Guatemala* in June, for the benefit of his health; he died at La Union Salvador, on board the steamer. Mr. POORE was formerly clerk of the United States Naval Storekeeper, and was much esteemed.

The Cocos Island treasury deposit is again attracting attention. Another expedition is about to sail from Panama *via* Punta Arenas for the island. They take with them the only man now living who possesses a knowledge of the spot where this immense amount of treasure is buried. Costa Rica has always claimed to own the Cocos Island, and it is surmised that among the party are agents of the Government, who will take possession and plant the flag of Costa Rica there.

Panama is to have another Yankee newspaper. A joint stock company has been formed, called "The Isthmus of Panama Publishing Company;" the journal, the *Isthmus of Panama Mail*. Mr. ISAAC LAWTON, late editor of the Panama *Mercantile Chronicle*, is to have the editorial management, which is a guarantee for its success. Mr. LAWTON will at once proceed to the United States or Europe to procure the necessary materials to commence this new enterprise. When Panama supports three first-class English newspapers, there is no danger of the present progressive spirit of her foreign residents diminishing.

During the last few days our city has been well filled with priests *en route* for Rome. The Apostolic Delegate and three priests from Ecuador, the Bishop of Quito and ten, the Bishop of Honduras and two are among the number.

The United States gunboat *Yantic*, Commander ABBOTT, sailed from Aspinwall on the 22d inst. for Old Providence, returning on the 29th with officers and crew much improved in health. The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, Commander TRUXTON, is still off Panama, but will probably sail early in August for the Fijee Islands, to investigate the case of the late missionary murder by the Fijee savages, per instructions from the Navy Department.

Colonel G. M. TOTTEN, Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad, left on the *Golden City* for San Francisco yesterday. WILLIAM NELSON, Esq., Commercial Agent of the Panama Railroad, leaves the Isthmus to-day by the *Henry Chauncey* for an absence of some months. He will visit Europe, returning by way of China and Japan, being present at the opening of the Suez Canal. PEREZ TURNER, Esq., Acting Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad, also takes his departure to-day for New-York. This is the season of year that everybody who can migrates northward, remaining until they sniff the frosty air in October, when they return rejuvenated, and are ready for another year's labor.

Central and South American Lands—The Silver Mines of Chili—New Peruvian Railway—Fresh Earthquake Shocks—Volcanic Phenomena in Ecuador—The Rebellion in Nicaragua—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, July 31, 1869.

By the arrival of the *Peru* off Panama on the 29th inst., we are placed in receipt of the latest dates from the South Pacific, and from Central America, by the arrival of the *Costa Rica* on the 20th.

CHILI.

The Agricultural Exhibition closed on the 5th inst. The juries have awarded the prizes, the "great prize" being adjudged to Messrs. RANSOMES, SIMS & HEAD for the largest and best collection of agricultural machinery and implements.

Most of the machines exhibited have been sold to agriculturists, which is a proof of the interest excited throughout the country by the application of machinery on a vast scale to the labors of agriculture.

The Arman affair, which had long lain dormant, is again exciting attention through the action of the Prosecuting Attorney, who has requested the Council of State to declare at an end the contract between DON LUCIANO ARMAN and the Governments of Chili and Bolivia, counting from Jan. 1 of this year.

The Council has commissioned one of its members, Señor SANTAMARIA, to carry this matter through due course of law until judgment is rendered.

The following is an estimate, formed by competent persons, of two years' yield of the Copiapo silver mines, supposing there are no new discoveries nor any of those wonderful "strikes" which throw millions into circulation within a few months:

	Marks monthly.
Chañarcillo	17,000
Lomas Bajas	20,000
Buena Esperanza mine	12,000
Other mines at Tres Puntas	8,000
Cabeza de Vaca	4,000
Other workings	16,000
Total	77,000

Or 884,000 marks yearly, which represent about $9,000,000. This estimate is believed to be rather under the truth than above it.

Does the south of Chili produce yearly an equal amount in cereals? We should like to know. It would then appear which of the two chief branches of national industry constitutes our main source of wealth.

PERU.

The great, and in fact, the only event of the day, has been the solemn inauguration of the line of railway that is to connect the port of Pisco with the capital, a distance of one hundred miles. It was rumored at one time that the contract for this line entered into by the Government with Señor CALDERON would be rescinded for some reason or other that did not clearly transpire. Such has, however, proved not to be the case, and on the 17th inst. no less than three ships of war conveyed a gay party of ladies and gentlemen, who had been invited by President BALTA, with himself on board, as also various members of the Cabinet and Diplomatic body, to the scene of action. The inauguration took place on Sunday, the 18th, when gold and silver medals commemorative of the event were distributed to every one present. The party returned to Callao on the evening of the following day, all the time hospitably entertained by the President.

Mr. MEIGGS has handed in a tender called for by Government for a line between Pacasusayo and Cajamarca; the amount is twenty-five millions of soles; although this would seem to be a somewhat high figure, it is generally thought that Mr. MEIGGS' tender will be accepted.

An anonymous company is stated to have handed in a proposal to the Government to connect the Island of San Lorenzo with Callao, by means of stone docks. This would be an undertaking of such magnitude, that an opinion about the feasibility of the thing cannot well be formed without being well acquainted with all the particulars. At all events it will cause the project by Messrs. TEMPLEMANN and BERGMANN about a dry dock and mole, to be again seriously considered, all the more as it has met with much opposition.

The news from the south of Peru is meagre in the extreme. At Iquique there had occurred an earthquake shock, on the night of the 13th, of such force as greatly to alarm every one; many people, in fact, are stated to have started off for the adjacent hills, in the dread expectation of another monster sea-wave. The volcano Isluga is in constant action, and this contributes to make people apprehensive and to wait with dread and fear the coming months of August and September, when the great cataclism, as prognosticated by the German astronomer, M. FALB, is to happen.

The railroad between Arequipa and Mollendo is suffering no interruption; there are above 3,000 workmen engaged on it, and a very sensible progress is noted.

Señor D. LORENZO MONTUFAR has been received as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Republic of San Salvador, with all the honors prescribed by etiquette or the like occasions.

Mr. HENRY BRENT, United States Chargé d'Affaires, has consented, at the instance of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, interested in the matter, to be a member of a mixed commission for the arranging of the Callao pillage claims of 1865, in the place of Mr. THEODORE MULLER, the Prussian Consul lately deceased. There are now only a very few cases left to be gone through, consequently there must soon be an end to this apparently interminable business.

ECUADOR.

At 7 o'clock P. M. on the 21st inst. a sharp shock of earthquake was felt in Guayaquil, which extended to Paita at 9 P. M., and reached Callao at midnight, causing a good deal of alarm, but doing no damage.

On the 23d and 24th a shower of ashes fell over the City of Guayaquil, which was supposed to have proceeded from the old volcano of Pichinchi, on the side of which mountain the City of Quito is situated. Both the volcanoes of Pichinchi and Cotapaxi are now in active operation. Great uneasiness continues to be felt on account of the prediction of the German Professor FALB, that during the month of August the coast will be visited by more destructive earthquakes and tidal waves than those of last year.

The news from the Petroleum wells at Tumbes is very favorable. Mr. E. P. LARKIN, the Superintendent, has brought up specimens both of the crude and refined oil which are of very superior quality. The wells are now capable of producing 3,000 gallons daily.

The National Convention on the 10th July declared the Republic in a state of war, and invests the Executive with full power to take all steps it might deem necessary to prevent the threatened piratical invasion.

The General-in-Chief, GARCIA MORENO, had been called into active service, and the powers conferred on the Executive had been transferred to him.

On the 9th two Captains of the army, JOSE MARIA CABRERA and PABLO NIETA, were shot in front of the barracks at Guayaquil, in accordance with the sentence of the Court-martial passed on them the previous day for the part taken by them in the disturbances of the 19th March last.

GUATEMALA.

The Government has already redeemed $126,404 of the debts bearing the heaviest interest, with the money recently coined from the gold lately received from California.

The Republic remains tranquil. Our exchanges do not contain a word of news.

SALVADOR.

Copious rains have fallen, accompanied by strong winds. The programme for the celebration of the coming feast in August has been published. It is to be a very extensive and grand affair.

NICARAGUA.

We have the official bulletin of the JEREZ-MARTINEZ Provisional Government, dated Leon, July 8, and also some documents from Managua, the seat of the legitimate Government, to July 11, but no regular newspapers.

From the former we learn the following: FRANCISCO BACA, Provisional President, has issued a decree annulling that of 10th March regarding coffee planting. Another decree prohibits travelling in the interior, or leaving the country without passports signed by the Minister-General or the General-in-Chief. The law of the 27th May last, regarding Universities has been repealed by a decree declaring that public education shall be conducted on the most liberal and convenient principles. A decree has been issued facilitating the entry of merchandise at the port of Corinto in cases where the invoices have not been received.

The paper contains a lengthy article giving the reasons for the late revolution, and abusing the Government of GUZMAN.

The legitimate Government *Bulletin* of Managua gives particulars of an engagement with the revolutionary party at San Roque on the 4th, in which it says six of the enemy were killed and many wounded, judging from the blood with which the roads were covered. It represents the insurgents as levying very heavy contributions on the people in the Department of Leon, and robbing cattle estates, pillaging houses and committing all sorts of depredations.

On the 9th, at a place called Montegrande, in Chocoyos, a party of eighty rebels, under CASIO SANDINO, were completely routed by the Government forces under Colonel J. D. SOLIZ, the rebel leader being among the killed, and many of his party wounded. The Government forces had no losses. A quantity of munitions was captured.

The Government forces are daily increasing, and hopes were entertained that the rebellion would soon be quelled.

COSTA RICA.

Congress has been convened for the 29th of July. We have the *Gaceta Oficial* of San José to the 24th of July, but it contains no news of importance beyond what we have already published. From private sources we learn that the country is in a very unsettled state, and that the present Administration will have difficulty in retaining itself in power; but this is contradicted by other reports from the friends of the Government. The work on the road from San José to the Atlantic progresses. Its successful completion depends a good deal on whether Señor FIGUEROA succeeds in obtaining the two million loan he has gone to negotiate for in Europe on behalf of the Government.

IMMIGRATION.

What We Owe and What We do Not Owe to Foreign Immigration—Who are the Native People?

THE BEECHES, Monday, Aug. 2, 1869.

Soon after I had written my article on the "Census," I saw the article in one of your contemporaries on "Immigration." While the figures are in the main correct, the impression left on the mind of a casual reader will be totally erroneous. If it had only been said that since a certain epoch, say 1790, 1800, or 1810, a certain number of foreigners had come into this country, done a great deal of work, been very useful in lands and workshops, and made a basis for demagogues and politicians to play upon, it would have been wholly correct, and would have been no more than might have been said of the negroes. But to represent them as having any influence on the mind of the nation; as having any serious influence on its affairs; as having settled the Western States, and being necessary to the defence of the country, is totally erroneous both in fact and opinion. It is not difficult to know exactly how this nation is composed, nor what has been the influence of its several parts. The statistics of immigration are exact; the natural growth of the native population is exactly known; the number of foreigners who have gone into the several States is known; the birth and education of our public men are known; and, in fine, all the several influences which have made this nation, are all known. There is no need then of any error on this subject, and I propose to give you a few of the leading facts and conclusions, without any intricate statistics.

1. How many and who are the native people? To ascertain this let us take some initial point beyond the present generation; let us take two generations, and begin at the first census, 1790. Now, we know by statistics that the natural growth of the white population of the United States, that is, the native settlers of this country, is 25 per cent. decennially. But we know this by another proof. We know exactly the immigration to this country, and calculating, as we can do very nearly, the number of their descendants, and taking them, with the negroes, from the aggregate, and we get almost precisely the same results. What then was the white population of 1790, the original stock of the American nation? In 1790 the white population of this nation was 3,172,464, and that capital in people produced in 1860, by the law of natural progression, 15,224,856, and in 1870—estimating as I do 41,500,000—19,031,070. More than 19,000,000 of the American people are a pure homogeneous Anglo-American race. But this is not all. Prior to 1830 there was really no other race to any considerable amount immigrated to this country. The immigration from Ireland was almost wholly Scotch-Irish—the very same people who to a large extent made the original settlers of this country. A large part of the residue were English, and very few Germans. Other immigrants made a very small increment to this country prior to 1845. Taking 1830 (nearly forty years ago) as the proper initial point, we shall have 24,725,970, (in round numbers, 25,000,000,) of a homogeneous Anglo-American population in 1870. Now, of the residue, four and a half millions of blacks, though not of the same race, are really and positively American. Discarding them, however, with Indians, Chinese, &c., and there will remain about 11,000,000 of the European immigration and their descendants, who may not properly be called Anglo-Americans. Of these, about 6,500,000 will in July, 1870, be European born; 4,500,000 of these will be the children of foreigners come to this country in the last forty years. And are they not Americans? Did you ever see the child of an Irishman or a German who grew up with the ideas of his fathers? I never did, although I have seen violent attempts to keep the children foreign or denationalized here. Are Generals SHERIDAN and HEINTZELMAN, born in Ohio, any less Americans than GRANT, who was born there also? The fact is that when the rebellion came on there were not more than 4,500,000 of foreign-born in this country, and we could have spared the whole of them and got through the war very easily.

2. Who laid the foundations and caused the prosperity of the Western States? There is an attempt made to show that we owe the prosperity of our Great Western States in no small degree to foreign immigrants. I deny the whole of it point blank; and it is a gross injustice to the noble men who did found the laws, institutions and material prosperity of those States, to attribute their success to a mass of ignorant people who have come to the country within a few years past, who have undoubtedly done their part as common laborers, but who have had nothing to do with shaping and guiding the policy and institutions of those States.

Let me illustrate the history of the West in relation to its prosperity and policy by some incidents relating to Ohio. The *Western Annals*, a careful collection of historical data, states that in one year—about 1800—20,000 immigrants passed the mouth of the Muskingum with thousands of horses and wagons. These were going to Ohio and Kentucky. Among them all there was probably not a dozen foreign-born. They were the farmers of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia going to the West; but this stream kept running on for thirty years, in all which time scarcely any foreigners were found migrating to the West. In 1830 there was but one Catholic church in Cincinnati, and probably not over four in the whole State of Ohio. But then Ohio had a million of inhabitants, and the freest and most liberal system of laws on this continent. What did Ohio owe in the foundation of its policy to European immigrants? But where is a State more prosperous or more noble in all its institutions than Ohio? Now cross the river, and what does Kentucky owe to foreigners? What did Indiana owe? What did Illinois owe? You say there is now a great many foreign-born in those States. Certainly. The Irish famine of 1847, and the German disturbances of 1848, caused from 1847 to 1855 a great emigration, and in that time the foreign element received an enormous accession, and the Roman Catholic Church a great increase, and infidelity a like increase. But the immigration of 1854-'55 was greater in proportion to the whole people than it has been since, and greater than, I believe, it ever will be again. Wisconsin, Minnesota, and perhaps California, have received a large proportion of foreign; but the older Western States have not. Not more than one in ten of the people of Ohio are foreign born, and they are almost entirely in the cities. Our farming interests are not indebted to more than a very small increment to the labors of foreigners. The majority of the foreign-born remain in the Eastern States, and New-York City, and, to some extent, Boston, have thus become cosmopolitan. New-York City is filled with foreigners, very few of whom have much education, and from the midst of which are furnished forth Nicaraguan fillibusters, Cuban adventurers, recruits for rebellion, and tools for Tammany Hall demagogues. Long may New-York enjoy the felicity of being governed by these representatives of European civilization.

3. But, by whom is a nation governed? Who build it up? Who found its institutions and maintain its glory? The hewers of wood and drawers of water do this. No negroes in the South have furnished the illustrious statesmen, or that vigor of intellect and nobility of spirit which enabled it to stand in arms against the power of the National Government. Can you expect much more of any ignorant class of people? I know perfectly that within a few years many enlightened Germans have come to this country, but I know also that of the six millions of foreign-born now in this country, but a very small portion have anything more than a meagre intelligence. It is mind which governs a nation, and little of that have we got from Europe the last half century. Turn your eyes for a moment to the public records, and see who are the men who have educated the people, legislated for the nation, and guided the Government. Are they men from Connaught and Bavaria? Have they ever been such men? It is a remarkable fact that there were more men foreign-born in the Congress of the Revolution, in proportion, than there is now. If you will look over the rolls of Congress for half a century, you will find two very curious facts; one is that members of Congress are the most short-lived people (officially) who ever lived; and the other is, that with very few exceptions, the whole number have been Anglo-Americans who have ruled this country, and who mean to rule it in spite of all the miserable toadying to foreign immigrants with foreign ideas. I have not the least objection to any person's coming from any quarter of the globe to find an asylum here. I have no objections to their building pagodas or cathedrals, but I don't mean while I can help it to aid them in setting up foreign ideas and manners in the land of liberty and Christianity.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

FREE READING-ROOMS.

The spirit of humanity and religion which has so long been laboring in different countries to elevate the masses, has in this country been especially connected with a practical good sense and ingenuity, which is giving its efforts double power.

A very striking instance of this is furnished in an organization in this City devoted to "City Missions." For years this association had proceeded in certain paths of labor and by old set methods of influence, doing good but to a comparatively limited extent. Under a new official of great ability and energy, and with a class of young gentlemen of high position and imbued with modern ideas entering it, the Society has quite changed its aspect. It still teaches religion, but it follows a natural law, and combines religion and sociality, and in a frank, practical way reaches thousands of the masses whom it never came near before. The tea parties and social gatherings of the City Mission are among its best instrumentalities.

It has also followed in a track opened by another organization, the "Children's Aid Society," and has started "Free Reading-rooms" for the poorer classes.

No one not familiar with the working class can have an idea of the absolute moral necessity of these simple instrumentalities. In the Winter season the young laborer or mechanic or shop-boy must choose between a corner grocery for his evening, or going to bed. He lives with half a dozen in an attic bedroom, or he boards with a family in a tenement-house, where there is confusion and dirt, or he has a bed in a cheap lodging-house. He wants a warm, cheerful room for his evenings, and some company of his fellows, and a sight of the newspapers. He cannot get any of these except in the rumshops; when there, he must drink and "treat;" he is soon led to gamble, and begins his downward path of intemperance and vice. In these corner groceries open the careers which are so full of misery and crime. Here are hatched half the criminal offences of the City.

To the tenement-house young man the rum-shop is the reading-room, the picture gallery, "the party," and all the social wants of the richer classes combined in one. Who can think it strange that he resorts to it, and that he comes night after night? When there, he must call for something—for etiquette is as strict in this class as in any other; and he must entertain others.

Some foreigner has remarked that one of the most immoral and injurious habits of this country is drinking standing or at bars. There is much truth in it. With that kind of drinking there is never true sociality—no sitting at tables and chatting, in the presence of wives and children, as in the beer gardens of Germany. It is simply firing up by the briefest means of the human machine; and whatever injurious effect alcohol and drugs may have on the stomach, is there produced is the most direct manner.

For the last few years a persevering effort has been made by the Children's Aid Society in a few quarters to compete with these "corner groceries" by resorts of virtuous sociality. It is not supposed that with the old toper or the mature drinker anything can compete with the attractions of liquor. But with the young, who are merely seeking society or information, or a warmed and cheerful room, we know that a successful competitor with the liquor shop can be found. Our idea was to open an attractive room, where papers or books could be read in the evenings, and where the young men could form their target or cricket clubs, write letters, or play innocent games.

One of our first experiments in this direction was made in the First Ward, a district with a large number of young men, some of whom had been given to very bad habits. Through the liberality of the late Mr. LORD and a committee of prominent business men in that ward, a free reading-room was opened in Trinity-lane, near Rector-street.

At first there were several serious disturbances, and the Police had to be called in. Now, however, it is one of the most orderly places in the city. The rooms are crowded night after night with young men, busily engaged in reading or writing, or playing games, or arranging their club matters. The testimony throughout the neighborhood is that it is one of the best temperance movements ever inaugurated. In the beginning coffee and refreshments were supplied at cheap rates, but this has been abandoned, as the young men seemed indifferent to them.

Another reading-room was opened in the Cottage-place Mission)near Bleecker-street(by Mr. TRACY, and has been unusually successful, being thronged every night with just the class of youth who are desired. These have formed several associations among themselves, for temperance and other objects. A nice library is here open to them. No disturbanc has occurred as yet in this room.

Still a third has been opened in Corlears Hook, in the Rivington-street Lodging-house. The experiment has been made here of charging a small fee for admission, ten cents a month. The room has about forty subscribers. Another has been started also in East Thirty-fifth-street, near First-avenue, by the kind help of a friend, and is well attended.

The fifth under charge of the Society has been reopened at the lodging-house No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, by the liberal aid of a lady. Hither resort some members of the celebrated "Nineteenth-street gang," as well as others of a more respectable class.

All these rooms work precisely as designed—as attractions to virtue—and are evidently aiding to save numbers of young men. But they lack support. The expense is moderate—from $30 to $50 per month each; but great difficulty is experienced in raising even these amounts.

One is extremely needed now in the East Eleventh-street Lodging-house, near Avenue C, but the requisite funds are not forthcoming.

The "City Missions" are proceeding in the same path, and sprinkling reading-rooms around the City. We trust the time will not be far distant when every church will have a free reading-room as regularly as a mission chapel or Sabbath school.

It is these new methods which are to give American humanity and religion a more profound hold over the masses than Christianity has anywhere else employed.

C. H. B.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
No. 8 East Fourth-street.

VIRGINIA.

Watering Places in the State—Neglected Resorts—A Wonderful Waterfall—The Old City of Lynchburg.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1869.

It has long been a subject of complaint and a sore reflection with Virginians that the natural scenery of their State, which they claim excels in interest any equal area of the Union, and surpasses that of Europe in the breadth of its panoramas and in many other effects, is so neglected, especially in these later years. Certainly no other State in the Union can make the same number of exhibitions of the sublime and curious in works of the wonder and cunning of nature. Yet these are but little known north of the Potomac, and a population unskilled in advertising the attractions of their neighborhoods see them neglected, while inferior scenes and resorts in the North are attended every convenient season by tens of thousands of visitors, are displayed in illustrated papers, written of, described, and made objects of curiosity and of interest to the whole world. A bookseller in Lynchburg lately showed the writer a book entitled *The Summer Resorts of America*, in which not a single place attractive to travelers for health or pleasure was noted south of Cape May. Yet here in this wonderful State of Virginia we have a well-defined belt of territory containing more than twenty mineral springs, in the variety and efficacy of their waters certainly unequaled in the whole world, and offering the remarkable double attraction that these fountains of health and pleasure are distributed through a scenery unsurpassed, and wherein stand numerous wonders of nature which have been sometimes esteemed by the few foreign travelers who have penetrated to our mountain lands as the greatest sights of this continent.

In years before the war these scenes were visited from abroad to some extent. This awakening interest must have been cut short by the war, or for some other reason curiosity has resiled from the mountains of Virginia, for it is certain that scenes among them once referred to as wonderful and interesting, have fallen into the most complete obscurity, and have for years since the war failed to make their appearance, even in the advertisement columns of the newspapers. But few, at least from abroad, think now of visiting the natural bridge in Rockbridge County, its arch fifty-five feet higher than Niagara Falls, its mystic rocks rising with the decision of a wall, up which young WASHINGTON climbed to carve his name, years before he had written it even more endurably on the tablets of fame; or the peaks of Otter, Bedford County, 5,307 feet above the sea level, where JOHN RANDOLPH, once witnessing the sunrise over the majestic scene, turned to his servant, having no other to whom he could express his thoughts, and charged him "never from that time to believe any one who told him there was no God;" or the natural tunnel (Scott County,) passing 150 yards through a hill 200 feet high, with a huge subterraneous cavern or grotto, whose vaulted roof rises 70 to 80 feet above its floor, and facing the entrance to which is an amphitheatre of rude and frightful precipices; or Hawk's Nest, or Marshall's Pillar, (Fayette County,) the latter name in honor of Chief Justice MARSHALL, who, as one of the State Commissioners, stood upon its fearful brink—the entire spot not affording standing room for half a dozen persons—and sounded its exact depth to the river margin, which exceeds 1,000 feet; or Weyers Cave, (Augusta County,) which has been compared to the celebrated Grotto of Antiparos, more than 1,600 feet in its dimensions, its innumerable apartments filled with the snowy-white concretions of a thousand various forms, among which stands "the Nation's Hero," a concretion having the form and drapery of a gigantic statue; or, generally speaking, the mountain scenery of a portion of which an English traveler, passing from the Kanawha country through the White Sulphur Springs, has written: "For 160 miles you pass through a gallery of pictures, most exquisite, most varied, most beautiful. The ride will not suffer in comparison with a row along the finest portions of the Rhine, or our own drive from Shrewsbury to Bangor."

The interest of these scenes certainly deserves to be revived. Nor are these all of the wonderful in the mountain region of Virginia; there are other scenes of later discovery, and a *terra incognita*, (at least to the intelligent,) yet to be explored within the limits of the oldest State of the Union. The writer had a recent occasion to describe in a local paper the accidental discovery in one of the recesses of the Alleghany, within eight miles of the well-known Alleghany Springs in Montgomery County, of a fall of water, since named the Puncheon Run Falls, descending at an angle near the perpendicular, 1,800 or 2,000 feet, measuring the length of the water, the stream being frayed out by the rocks and dead timber in the channel into silver cords, knotted with white cascades—a scene in its union of the picturesque and grand unexcelled, yet which had never been noticed but by the rude and stoical mountaineers, who had never thought of advertising it to the world. This scene, the writer proposes to revisit in connection with other objects of interest.

Associated with these scenes—and what we have already remarked as a double attraction—is the various mineral springs of Virginia. The territory in which these are sought may be rudely described as a belt or crescent, averaging in width a double tier of counties, commencing at the Alleghany Springs in Montgomery County, embracing the counties of Monroe, Alleghany, Greenbriar, Bath, Rockbridge, Augusta, Pendleton, Pocahontas, with its northern termination or horn at the sulphur springs in Fauquier County. There are some outlying springs, but the description is definite enough; and it is within these boundaries, with an occasional excursion, that the traveler may derive most of the interest to be found in the mountain region of Virginia.

The point of departure to this region, commencing at the southwestern end, is obviously Lynchburg. From this, "the Hill City," where I write, the peaks of the Blue Ridge are already plainly visible, and the scenery which surrounds this most delightful city—which boasts, with reason, the reputation of containing the best remnant of the old-fashioned and hospitable society of Virginia—invites the eye, and with its fine airs would constitute itself a pleasing "Summer resort" to one habituated to cities. The first stage of a journey thence to the mountains is preferably by that great water line, (great in possibilities,) the James River and Kanawha Canal, to the Natural Bridge, obtaining views by the way of the passage of the James River through the Blue Ridge, taking in the town of Lexington, the homes of LEE and JACKSON, the seat of Washington College and the Military Institute, and affording some information of one of the most interesting portions and populations of Virginia. These various interests of a short stage of some fifty miles I shall endeavor to combine in another letter. But for the present a few notes of Lynchburg, and of that great line of water communication which so far has distributed but a local trade, but which Professor MAURY, in his *Physical Survey of Virginia*, has exhibited as one of unsurpassed national importance, and as belonging to the system of water lines suggested by WASHINGTON, may not be amiss.

The town of Lynchburg was established in 1786 by an Irish emigrant of the name of LYNCH. *En passant*, the term "Lynch law" was derived from his brother, a hot-tempered Irishman, who was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War, and who was in the habit of dealing summarily with the Tories and desperadoes who infested this part of the country. Despite the uncertainty of the traditional origin of most popular appellations, you may be satisfied of the authenticity of this bit of philological information. Mr. WIRT, in his *Life of Henry*, says: "In 1792, there were many suits on the south side of James River, for inflicting LYNCH's law." Almost exclusively from the immense tobacco trade of Virginia and North Carolina, the town derived its growth, being raised from the lowliness and poverty of Lynch's Ferry to the wealth and dignity of a city—from an insignificant James River warehouse to a position which commanded respect both in this country and Europe, as one of the best tobacco markets in the world. This trade, of late years, has been contested by Danville, although it is now proposed, by a railroad connection or prolongation of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to this town, not only to recover for Lynchburg the control of the tobacco region, but to stretch out an arm far away to Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile and New-Orleans, competing for a large Southern trade.

The natural adaptation of the site of Lynchburg to ample water power indicates its importance as a manufacturing town. But this gift of nature is as yet undeveloped, and is found to have been strangely abused, chiefly through the mistake in not locating the James River and Kanawha Canal sufficiently high to secure the water power. At the highest point of the city the water is brought up by double forcing pumps at the elevation of 253 feet above the level of the river, and these works, constructed in 1828, were then celebrated in a local paper as "unprecedented in this country." The mistake in the location of the canal (which was opened to navigation in 1841) on the river level it has been attempted to remedy by raising the dams which afford the supply of water; but this work was left unfinished at the breaking out of the war, and, owing to the financial distress of the Canal Company, has not been since resumed.

There is no doubt that the management of this great water artery and the project of its extension to the Ohio have been embarrassed and delayed by the prospect of selling it out to French capitalists. Since the dissipation of this prospect, some disposition has been shown by the Canal Company to repair their finances, and to resume the enterprise of past years. An attempt is now being made to fund their debt, under an act of the Legislature authorizing the mortgage of works to the extent of $750,000; but the progress is slow, and the local trade has so fallen off that it is scarcely adequate to pay the current expenses and the interest on the funded debt. It is obvious that while the work is local, all its operations and benefits must be to a great extent local; and to complete its original design, which was to connect the eastern and western waters, and thus realize the full benefits which were predicated on the consummation of the work, it is equally clear that Virginia must look to capital from abroad, and to the interest which distant and opulent States of the Union have in an enterprise so large and far-reaching. Indeed, this canal is, perhaps, the most important unfinished improvement in Virginia waiting upon that tide of capital which is expected to flow into the State upon the assurance of her political reconstruction, already so much advanced by the late elections. Efforts have been recently noticed to revive interest in a work which has floated so long in imagination, and which repeats the idea of WASHINGTON of joining the waters of the continent. The writer is informed that the West and Northwestern States are now bestowing on this canal their anxious consideration, contemplating it in the light of a great national highway in which they, though remote from its location in Virginia, are virtually interested. What may be the results of these considerations in an age so rife with works opening new channels of communication for trade, and so eager in the competitions of this peculiar class of improvement, a few years will probably show.

DRALLOPAE.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Kuklux Klan in a New Role—Recent Developments—Crape, Skulls, Orders, Threats—Political Significance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1869.

In my last I made mention of an appearance of a Kuklux Klan feat in Columbia. The facts may serve to throw some light upon rumors of such things when seriously listened to by the over-credulous hunter after political sensations.

About a week ago a number of Main-street merchants signed and published an agreement to close their stores at 6 o'clock every afternoon, except Saturdays. Several merchants—probably a majority of them—refused to agree to that hour, thus creating two parties upon that question. The night after the first evening of this regulation, crape was attached to the doors of those who refused to close, and next morning found those stores in that shape of mourning. That was all.

Two days later, one of the leading merchants of those refusing to close a 6 found at his door, in the morning, a human skull, containing in the cavity these two papers: "Take warning, and have your store closed at 6 o'clock P. M. By order of the Rangers. [Signed] P. G. SKULL, Secretary and Treasurer, C. T. R., K. K. K.;" and this, which is the same slightly enlarged: "C. F. JACKSON, Esq.: Take warning and have your store closed at 6 o'clock, P. M., or we, the Rangers, will close it for you. By order of the Rangers. [Signed] P. G. SKULL, Secretary and Treasurer, C. T. R., K. K. K."

That was the last of it. Four days have now elapsed, and nothing has come of it; and nobody for a moment fancies anything ever will come of it. It is of a part with thousands of sensational stories of Kuklux-Klan movements, to which so much political importance has been attached. Here, all the parties craped, and Mr. JACKSON who was skulled and ordered, are all Democrats in politics. So much for political capital of the sensational style—when political parties wish to scare negroes and fools generally.

The mystic letters appended to these signatures are well understood here, because, for several months past, notices of midnight meetings in Skull Hollow have from time to time appeared in the morning newspaper. These notices have been filled with sensational hints, dark and bloody in their import; but no deeds of blood or any other kind of deeds have ever sprung out of them, nor any meetings even. The upper portion of Columbia is called Cotton Town, and the mystic letters mean Cotton Town Rangers and Kuklux Klan. Some weeks ago they published a card of thanks to the publisher of BEADLE's Dime Novels for valuable and telling phrases for their numerous advertisements.

Now, it is apparent, if Mr. JACKSON and the other non-closing merchants had been other than Democrats, and especially if they had been negroes, what a hue and cry of political intimidation and threatened blood and breach of the peace and dignity of the State would have gone up from the nervous negroes and from designing politicians who make party capital by appearing to save the negroes from violence and blood at the hands of the throat-cutting Democrats.

Indeed, the supposition that the party leaders of the negroes themselves have gotten up most of the Kuklux-Klan nonsense in the last three years, is by no means absurd.

BOISE.

The Late Hon. Charles Allen, of Massachusetts.

From the Springfield Republican, Aug. 7.

By the death of CHARLES ALLEN, of Worcester, at the age of 72, the States loses one of its truest and best citizens. Judge ALLEN has been for two years past withdrawn from public life on account of failing health, but up to that time he had been for nearly forty years engaged in the service of the State, in various capacities, with honor to himself and advantage to the public. He was a native of Worcester, where he was born Aug. 9, 1797, was admitted to the Bar of that county in 1818, and was for several years the law partner of "honest JOHN DAVIS." In 1829 he was first elected to the Legislature, where he served in all, eight years. In 1842 he was appointed Judge of the Common Pleas Court, and held the office two years; in 1847 he was nominated to the Supreme Bench, but declined the honor. In 1849 he was elected to Congress on the Free Soil ticket, and served for four years; in 1853 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and he returned to the Bench in 1858. From 1860 to 1867 he was Chief Justice of the Superior Court; in 1861 he was appointed by Governor ANDREW a member of the abortive Peace Congress at Washington. CHAS. ALLEN and HENRY WILSON originated the Free Soil Party in Massachusetts, and in the country, by withdrawing from the Whig National Convention that nominated TAYLOR, and rallying their friends to support a third ticket, which proved to be MARTIN VAN BUREN and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. The "Conscience Whigs" and many of the Democrats joined the movement in Massachusetts, prominent in which were CHARLES SUMNER, ROCKWOOD HOAR and his father, now dead, STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, HORACE MANN and CHARLES F. ADAMS. Among these men CHARLES ALLEN was a leader by virtue of the sterling qualities of vigor of mind, love of liberty, integrity and weight of character. He was not a brilliant man, but eminently a sound and judicious one—a good lawyer, a good speaker, and possessed of the confidence of all who knew him.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE HERMIT.

More Reminiscences of the Old Ship News Reporter at Neversink Highlands—Famous Ships and Captains of a Past Age—Feats of the Semaphoric Telegraph and the Sailing Vessels.

The entertaining facts already given to the readers of the TIMES in connection with the "Hermit of the Highlands," have not quite exhausted the almost romantic interest which surrounds that weird watcher of the winds and tides. In the thirty and two years during which he has gazed upon the ocean from his raven's nest, he has beheld the gradual, though not the less astonishing, changes which have taken place in the shipping of this nation and of the world during that period. He has seen the "old liners" of the European and Southern ports increase from three hundred to seven hundred tons burden—a great thing in those days—and the latter in turn give place to the emigrant lines of fifteen hundred and two thousand tons, those only to be as rapidly superseded by the magnificent lines of steamships which have reduced the once broad Atlantic almost to the dimensions of an inland lake.

THE OLD SHIPS AND THEIR CAPTAINS

of thirty years ago are among not the least interesting of his recollections.

COLLINS LINES

to Liverpool, New-Orleans and Vera Cruz, alike in the number of vessels, tonnage, and the enterprise which characterized their management, ranked foremost in that day.

His Liverpool line was the well-known "Dramatic line," and consisted of five what was then known as "crack" vessels, named, respectively, *Shakespeare*, *Garrick*, *Sheridan*, *Siddons* and *Roscius*. The *Shakespeare*, of 800 tons, was originally built for the New-Orleans line, but subsequently took her place in the new line until the completion of the *Roscius*, which exceeded her in tonnage about one hundred tons, and was considered the pride of the line. These ships have all changed owners, and most, if not all, their names, several of them, with many other ships of that day, having found their last service among the whaling fleets of New-England.

THE NEW-ORLEANS LINE

was composed of the *Yazoo*, Captain TRASK; *Mississippi*; *Huntsville*, Captain PALMER, and the *Louisville*. These vessels averaged about five hundred tons, and, like those of the Liverpool line, have disappeared from the maritime record.

THE VERA CRUZ LINE

numbered only two vessels, and were named respectively the *Congress* and *Mexican*, both being of about 350 tons. They, too, if still in use, have lost their ear-mark, and under their original names no longer darken the hermit's glass.

THE HAVRE LINE,

established about the same time by BOLTON, FOX & LIVINGSTON, was made up of the ships *Sully*, Captain LEWIS; *Francis I.*, Captain AINSWORTH; *Henry IV.*, *Havre*, and the *Normandie*, Captain PELL. WILLIAM WHITLOCK also had a line running to Havre at the same time, composed of the *Albany*, Captain JOHNSON; *Charlemagne*, Captain RICHARDSON, and the *Emerald*, each being of about 500 tons. The *Emerald* was subsequently sold for a whaler, as it is believed were also most of the others when, steam vessels had made them no longer profitable in their original employment.

JOHN J. BOYD'S LINE,

also running to Havre, in competition with the two others, numbered four vessels—the *France*, Captain FUNK; *Erie*, Captain FUNK; *Charles Carroll*, Captain LEE, and the *Baltimore*.

THE BLACK BALL LINE,

established by CHAS. H. MARSHALL, a rival to the Dramatic Line, and its superior in the number of vessels, was composed of the *North America*, Captain LOWBER; *South America*, Captain BARSTOW; *Hibernia*, Captain WILSON, *New-York*, *Caledonia* and *Britannia*. These vessels averaged about 650 tons, and have all given place to other and larger vessels, ranging from 1,500 to 1,600 tons, which now, as for years past, have done so much in bearing to the shores of America the surplus population of the British Isles.

As has been already mentioned in a former article, the *North America*, of this line, wrecked and rotting, lies in her sandy surf-washed grave at the base of the Highlands.

GRINNELL & MINTURN'S LINE

of Liverpool packets, also of this period, and of a tonnage not exceeding 500 each, has also passed away with its rivals, replaced, however, with other sailing vessels which still adorn the ocean.

The old line was composed of a like number of vessels as the Black Ball line, which were named respectively as follows: *George Washington*, Captain HOLDRIDGE; *Roscoe*, Captain DELANO; *Independence*, Captain NYE; *Florida*, *Sampson*, Captain CHADWICK; *Gladiator*, and *Wellington*. These vessels averaged about 500 tons. Indeed, this tonnage was about the average of all the vessels engaged in the European trade at that period, and when a few of 700 or 800 tons appeared it was regarded as a wonderful stride in naval architecture. The *Roscoe* and *Independence*, of this line, were subsequently sold as whalers. The *Independence* was, in her day, considered the fastest vessel afloat, and thirty-five years ago, under command of Captain NYE, made the quickest passage to Europe which had been made up to that time, and for many years thereafter. She put out to sea just as a heavy snow-storm was subsiding, and catching a northwest wind, which lasted to the end of the voyage, crossed the ocean in fourteen days.

THE CHARLESTON LINE,

established by GEORGE SUTTON, is also among the hermit's recollections of the old time. This line consisted of the *Anson*, Captain SINCLAIR; *Sutton*, Captain BERRY; *Lafayette*, Captain BLAIR, the *Henry Allen* and *Angelique*. These vessels had given place to the splendid line of steamers which plied between New-York and Charleston at the breaking out of the war, one of which, the *Columbia*, the newest and largest of the line, was commanded by Captain MICHAEL BERRY, the former commander of the *Sutton*.

When the cauldron of secession was boiling in the South, just ere the "rough edge of battle had joined" at Fort Sumter, and the very last trip made by the *Columbia* previous to the war in the ordinary course of commerce, the old Captain, in steaming out of the dock at New-York, hoisted what was then, and perhaps ever since, understood by the public, to be the Palmetto flag. It was not strictly speaking that flag, but one that might be easily mistaken for it. It was a flag long used by the line as a racing flag in their contests with a rival line which formerly ran in opposition to Savannah. But Captain BERRY seemed not unwilling to accept the general interpretation given, to his act at the time, and on his arrival in the City of Charleston accepted a gold-headed cane as a present from the "true" men of the South, in acknowledgment of his loyalty to what was then called his native State, although he was born in Ireland.

This vessel was afterward chartered to the Government, and its former commander saw the pride of his heart sail beneath the then, by some, hated flag, and he, falling under suspicion, was consigned to Fort Lafayette. Released from imprisonment soon after, with hopes disappointed, spirit broken, and the occupation in which he gloried gone, he soon sank beneath the weight of threescore years or more. Trained to the sea from his boyhood up, with all the geniality and open-heartedness which usually characterize the sailor, older than the oldest vessel sailing between the ports into which for more than twenty years he sailed beneath the Stars and Stripes, stricken from command in the line to which he was wedded and of whose history he was a part, this whole-souled, earnest and honorable, though erring sailor, sank to his last rest, not beneath drooping flags, as it might otherwise have been, but amid the quiet obscurity of intimate friends; and sleeps, not on stormy Hatteras, as he oft expressed a wish, but in the silent shade of Green-Wood.

THE GOVERNMENT VESSELS

in existence at the time when these primitive lines were serving the demands of commerce, were similar to them in build and tonnage, and characteristic of the period, there being but a single steamship—the *Fulton*, of 30 guns—among the thirty-six vessels of all sizes then forming the Navy of the United States.

The following are the names of the vessels, with their number of guns, around many of which cluster the heroic reminiscences of our second war of independence:

SHIPS OF THE LINE.			Guns.
	Guns.	Fulton (st amship)	30
Pennsylvania	140	SLOOPS-OF-WAR.	
Columbus	74	Boston	18
Delaware	74	Cyane	24
Franklin	74	Erie	18
Independence	74	Falmouth	18
North Carolina	74	Hornet	18
Ohio	74	John Adams	24
Washington	74	Lexington	18
FRIGATES, 1ST CLASS.		Natchez	18
Brandywine	44	Ontario	18
Constitution	44	Peacock	18
Guerriere	44	Vincennes	18
Hudson	44	Warren	18
Java	44	SCHOONERS, &C.	
Potomac	44	Dolphin	12
United States	44	Grampus	12
FRIGATES, 2D CLASS.		Porpoise	12
Congress	36	Shark	12
Constellation	36	Fox	3
Macedonian	36		

This navy of thirty-six vessels, carrying fourteen hundred and seventy-three guns, and at a period shortly succeeding the close of a foreign war almost exclusively naval, was all that protected our national interests at home and abroad, together with nearly two thousand registered trading vessels, sailing from the port of New-York alone.

SEMAPHORIC TELEGRAPHING,

as already described in the TIMES, was then the only system in use for communicating the arrival of ships in the Lower Bay. Before the arrangement of the Telegraphic Dictionary by A. A. LEGGETT, Superintendent of the New-York Exchange Company's telegraph, which was published by GRAY & BUNCE, No. 224 Cherry-street, in 1828, old Captain GREEN, as he was then called, had a signal station on Hartshorn's Hill, another on Staten Island, and a third at Castle Garden. With these he managed to communicate the names of vessels arriving in the Lower Bay, but to this extent only did his system go, while by the use of LEGGETT's Dictionary the chief points of the latest news could be communicated. While LEGGETT's system had been yet but a short time in use, the ship *Hibernia*, of the Black Ball line, arrived outside the Hook, bringing the news of the revolution of 1830 in France, and the accession of LOUIS PHILIPPE to the throne.

At that time the Lower Bay did not swarm with steamtugs as now—the old *Hercules* having nearly the exclusive monopoly of that work; and the *Hibernia*, unable to pass the Hook by reason of head winds, communicated her news to the station on shore. From thence was telegraphed to the City the simple fact of the revolution and change of Government, together with the price of cotton. This dispatch was conspicuously posted in the Exchange, and became at once the object of general astonishment and admiration, not less because of the substance of the dispatch itself, than the manner of its transmission.

During General JACKSON's administration, a dispatch was forwarded by this system, of which the following is a copy: "6335—1925—4489—8185—3666—3498—3998—1739—2909." This being interpreted according to the Telegraphic Dictionary, reads as follows: "Ship *Napoleon* brings treaty West Indies; ports open same as formerly."

Such are some of the recollections of the Watchman of the Heights, which come back to him now like a half-forgotten dream of the past.

HIS DOG SPOT

is among not the least tender and touching of his personal associations. On a calm Summer night in 1853 the scratching of a dog was heard at the hermit's door. Gaining admission, the dog seemed to be a handsome mixture of the Scotch terrier and a black-and-tan, and at once commanded the admiration of the little ones; but the father discovering the animal to be a female dog, at once beat it out of the house, declaring he would have no such stock around his peaceful home. The following day, however, the dog returned, and he had not the heart to further seek to overcome its persistence to remain. In due course of time this female dog brought forth her young, of which Spot was selected for family use, a second given to a neighbor, and the others drowned. Spot, so named because of a white spot on the end of his tail, the tip of one ear and on one paw, grew up to maturity, exhibiting a cross between the bull-dog and the Scotch stock of his only known parent. Each of the children in bearing the midday meal to their father was invariably accompanied by Spot, who was sometimes invited to carry it a part of the way, and after a time it occurred to them to see if the dog would not carry it alone. Packing the dinner in a small tin pail, the handle of which was placed in his mouth, Spot was duly started on his message, a distance of two miles, and followed by one of the children, was found to make his way straight to the telegraph office and deliver his charge to his master. Henceforth Spot was placed in sole charge of this matter, and for several years faithfully performed his daily journey, neither loitering to play marbles, stone birds or chat with strangers by the way, but commanding the entire confidence as well as admiration of the family, as indeed well he might.

At last there came a day when Spot failed to appear at the usual time. Hour after hour elapsed, but neither the dog nor the tin pail with the tea-bottle tied by its side darkened the waiting hermit's door. On returning home at night he inquired why his dinner had not been sent, and was informed that Spot had been dispatched at the usual hour, but had not returned.

Two days passed and the dog was still absent, and it was supposed some one had shot him, but on the evening of the third day a scratch was heard at the door, and on opening it there he was, hungry, weary and dejected. Joy was in the household, for Spot was the admiration of the little boys. He was soon furnished with something to eat, after devouring which he again went out and disappeared. The following day he returned again, and after being fed was again about leaving, when one of the boys was directed to follow him, and if possible solve the mystery of the whereabouts of the dinner-can. Following as directed, Spot was seen to go through the woods and close to an old fallen tree lie down beside the dinner-can, with all its contents undisturbed as when placed in his charge four days before. Boy, dog and dinner went home, and that night a solemn council was held to discover the cause of Spot's unusual conduct. Many were the surmises passed from one to the other, but without any conclusive result, until at last it was suggested to open the dog's mouth, when the whole mystery was at once solved. The tin handle of the pail had so lacerated the inside of his mouth as to make it painful even to behold. Thus for months if not for years the faithful creature had toiled and suffered uncomplainingly, until at least even the endurance of a dog was at an end. Spot carried no more dinners. While yet the honorable scars of faithful service were unhealed, some heartless wretch, (who ought, if he does not, commit suicide when he reads this,) without respect for the virtues of this or perhaps of any dog, bruised the skull of Spot by a blow of a stone. In consequence of this wound his head swelled to undue proportions even for a bull-dog, and in a day or two, at the age of 8 years, Spot was no more, his well-spent life cut short by half.

A pine box was constructed, in which, with becoming tenderness, he was placed by the little ones, who in solemn procession bore him to the garden, and beneath the sweetest apple tree there they sorrowfully entombed all that was mortal of the faithful Spot. A hundred dollars, says the old man, as he concludes, would not have purchased him from me.

Two of the boys, who in the innocence of youth assisted at the burial of the faithful dog, after having grown to man's estate, and adorned with qualities of which a father might be proud, have both within the past year been laid in their own silent tomb. The venerable man will tell you nothing about this; but if the subject is incidentally mentioned, he will draw a heavy sigh, and with husky voice, remark: "Ah! that was the heaviest blow that has ever befallen me."

J. C. C.

Another Decrease in Fares to California.

From the Chicago Republican, Aug. 3.

On and after Friday next, the 6th inst., the fare to California, *via* the Chicago and North-western Railroad, will be reduced from the present rate, $153, to $130 in currency, to Sacramento or San Francisco, for first-class passengers, and for emigrants $60 to the same places. This is another step in the right direction, and we shall very soon see its effects in swelling the traffic of the great continental thoroughfare, and in peopling and developing the vast wilds through which it passes. The more rapidly the country is settled, the sooner will the road be enabled to reduce its fares to the three-cent-per-mile rates, which prevail in thickly-populated regions.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD WAR.

Further Particulars—Four of the Directors Enjoined—The Scenes in the Office.

The excitement in Albany in regard to the Susquehanna war is intense. The struggle assumed a new phase on Friday. Of it the *Evening Journal* says:

A special meeting of the Board of Directors had been called at 10 o'clock. In the meantime, however, an action had been commenced before Judge CLUTE, in the name of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, against Messrs. LEONARD, HERRICK, NORTH and WILBUR, Directors, and Mr. PHELPS, Treasurer. The complaint in this proceeding recites that the above-named directors have entered into a conspiracy to place the control of the road into the hands of JAY GOULD and his friends, now managing the Erie Railroad, to the manifest detriment and injury of the road, said conspiracy being fraudulent and corrupt, and designed to cheat and defraud the Company out of its property and franchise. The complaint proceeds to state tha the management of the Erie Railway is now had with sole regard to the interests of the men controlling it, and not for the benefit of the stockholders or the public. The complaint further states that the allegations made against President RAMSEY are utterly false; that the action complained of therein, of the issuing of stock, was taken more than one year ago, and by the unanimous vote of the Board, Messrs. NORTH and LEONARD being present; and that the suit was brought in New York, where none of the parties resided, and before a Judge who had been defrauded into signing the papers; and that the order was dated and served the same day. Mr. PHELPS is included in the complaint, the plaintiff fearing that he will obey the orders of the other defendants. The plaintiff therefore prays for the removal of said defendants, and in the meantime that they be restrained from acting as directors of said Company. The following order was thereupon issued:

SUPREME COURT—*The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company* vs. *Jacob Leonard, Jonathan R. Herrick, Samuel North, David Wilbur and Wm. L. M. Phelps.*—Order of Injunction.—It appearing to me satisfactorily that sufficient grounds exist therefor, by the verified complaint and affidavit hereto attached, the defendants Jacob Leonard, Jonathan R. Herrick, Samuel North and David Wilbur, and each of them, are hereby restrained and enjoined from exercising the office of directors of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, and from voting at any meeting of the Board of Directors of said Company, or in any way interfering in its affairs, until the further order of the Court; and the defendant, Herrick, is also hereby restrained and enjoined from exercising in any way the office of Vice-President of the said Company. In case of disobedience to this order, the defendants will be liable to punishment therefor prescribed by law.

And the defendant, William L. M. Phelps, is hereby restrained and enjoined from obeying or complying with any directions or demands of the said other defendants, or either of them, with reference to the disposition and custody of the books and papers of said Company, or with any future resolution or direction of a Board of Directors of said Company, carried by the votes of said other defendants, or either of them, until the further order of the Court.

Dated Aug. 5, 1869.

(Signed) J. H. CLUTE,
Albany County Judge.

The Directors gathered early at the offices of the Company, except Mr. HERRICK, who had been delayed by some adequate reason a few minutes. When he arrived, he entered the Treasurer's office, and resumed the seat he held the day before behind the desk. He had scarcely seated himself, however, before Counsellor MOAK politely presented him with a copy of the above injunction. The effect was marked. Whatever may have been the policy decided upon for the Board of Directors this morning, it was evident to the most obtuse observer that the little paper so quietly presented had the effect of utterly blocking it. The other enjoined Directors were likewise served with copies at about the same time.

In the meantime the Board of Directors assembled in their room. The portion of the Erie party not enjoined, becoming nervous at the delay of their coadjutors to present themselves, finally opened the door leading to the Treasurer's office, and informed them that the time of meeting had passed. But the backward directors moved not. So the remaining directors proceeded without them. The President having been ousted by Judge BARNARD, and the Vice-President pushed back by Judge CLUTE just as he was stepping into the vacancy, the Board was left without a head. Something was said about the appointment of Chairman, but Director FORD remarked that as they had no business before them, and no quorum was present, (there being but six directors there,) he would move to adjourn *sine die*, which was carried.

The business of the Company is now being transacted by Mr. PHELPS, the Treasurer, and Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, the Superintendent, from whose careful attention the public will doubtless receive every facility. Mr. PHELPS has secured the services of Mr. RAMSEY as his counsel. Mr. RAMSEY, however, refrains from the performance of any official act as President.

The Erie party held a long consultation this morning. Their next movement, of course, we cannot anticipate. It is reported that they have gone to New-York. The transfer books will close to-morrow. If the Erie Company obtain control of the road, the efforts now being made to obtain cheap coal will fail. The Erie Railway has a contract with one coal company, and the Susquehanna with another, and rival line. Manifestly, if this coal could be brought over the line, it would result in a benefit to our monopoly-ridden community. Unfortunately, for the present, it is necessary for the Susquehanna coal to be brought over the Erie Railway a short distance, and transportation has been refused by that Company. If the Susquehanna falls into the hands of the Erie monopolists, it will be a serious blow to the interests of Albany.

Fashionable Bathing Costume for Ladies.

Paris Correspondence of the Court Journal.

A Princess is about to repair to Dieppe on her return from her estate. She has convoked, before her departure from Paris, an assembly of all the reigning beauties of the great world of fashion—the *cocodettes*, whose caprice is the only real power left—and she and all have determined to reject the horrible costume hitherto worn for bathing in the sea, and to substitute therefor another more consistent with elegance and grace. "What need is there," said the Princess, "to attire us like mummies just dry from the Pyramids, or like packages bound in tarpaulin to be sent by railway? Let us have something better calculated to show the figure to advantage, while remaining equally decent and modest. We have decided on forming a swimming club, and as the uniform will be of the same shape and make for us all, let it be made to favor me in particular." The result we are enabled to give. "Something tight and short, not lower than the knee, and clasping the figure with equal grace and firmness—something between the running costume of our French jockeys and your English prize-fighters!"

The Club has been organized already, to be presided over by the Princess, and giving a detail of the conditions of admission and costume; the latter to be composed of a "*vêtement* of stout white merino, close-fitting to the shape, and bound at the knees with scarlet ribbon, a scarlet sash round the waist, and a scarlet ruche round the neck; short sleeves, looped with scarlet bows, and a casquette of the same material as the "*vêtement*," with a scarlet peak. And so the Swimming Club is organized, and will be set to work as soon as the Princess returns. Already has a house been secured at Dieppe, where the meetings will be held, and already have the *cocodès* of Paris agreed to be present at the first trial of skill to be made by the fair members. Husbands and brothers all look grave and glum at the prospect of the anticipated ovation to be bestowed on this occasion, but we all know how unjust and tyrannical these connections always are in every country.

The Gettysburg Battle-Field—An Old Indian Fight Waged on the Field.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug 7.

An archæological investigation of the country around Gettysburg, conducted by a learned antiquarian, has proved the truth of a belief long entertained by residents, that the battle-field of Gettysburg had, in the distant past, been the scene of a bloody struggle between the Indians or of some unknown and long extinct race.

This fact is attested by the exhumation of the military implements of the combatants and the remains of the dead in what is known as the Indian Field, about a mile southwest of Round Top and of the National Cemetery. These relics are found thickly imbedded in the soil over the whole area of territory which was the scene of the rebel defeat in 1863. They consist of stone arrow heads, battle axes, war clubs, shields, &c. Some of them have been disinterred from their tomb of centuries and placed on exhibition in the college for the present, but they will soon be placed in a case at the Springs Hotel.

VICTOR HUGO: "L'HOMME QUI RIT."

The following remarkable sketch, reproduced from the columns of an English magazine, is not only intrinsically interesting, but becomes specially so as the view taken of a French poet and writer of genius, by an English contemporary and brother poet, to whom the attribute of genius is as clearly due as to the "exile of Guernsey."

Once only in my life I have seen the likeness of VICTOR HUGO's genius. Crossing over when a boy from Ostend, I had the fortune to be caught in midchannel by a thunder-storm strong enough to delay the packet some three good hours over the due time. About midnight the thunder-cloud was right overhead, full of incessant sound and fire, lightening and darkening so rapidly that it seemed to have life, and a delight in its life. At the same hour the sky was clear to the west, and all along the sea-line there sprang and sank as to music a restless dance or chase of Summer lightnings across the lower sky: a race and riot of lights, beautiful and rapid as a course of shining Oceanides along the tremulous floor of the sea. Eastward, at the same moment, the space of clear sky was higher and wider, a splendid semicircle of too intense purity to be called blue; it was of no color nameable by man; and midway in it, between the storm and the sea, hung the motionless full moon; Artemis watching with a serene splendor of scorn the battle of Titans and the revel of nymphs, from her stainless and Olympian summit of divine indifferent light. Underneath and about us the sea was paved with flame; the whole water trembled and hissed with phosphoric fire; even through the wind and thunder I could hear the crackling and sputtering of the water-sparks. In the same heaven and in the same hour there shone at once the three contrasted glories, golden and fiery and white, of moonlight and of the double lightnings, forked and sheet; and under all this miraculous heaven lay a flaming floor of water.

That, in a most close and exact symbol, is the best possible definition I can give of VICTOR HUGO's genius. And the impression of that hour was upon me the impression of his mind; physical, as it touched the nerves with a more vivid passion of pleasure than music or wine; spiritual, as it exalted the spirit with the senses, and above them, to the very summit of vision and delight. It is no fantastic similitude, but an accurate likeness of two causes working to the same effect. There is nothing but that delight like the delight given by some of his works. And it is because his recent book has not seldom given it me again, that I have anything here to say of it.

It is a book to be rightly read, not by the lamplight of realism, but by the sunlight of his imagination reflected upon ours. Only so shall we see it as it is, much less understand it. The beauty it has, and the meaning, are ideal; and therefore cannot be impaired by any want of realism. Error and violation of likelihood or fact, which would damn a work of BALZAC's or of THACKERAY's, cannot even lower or lessen the rank and value of a work like this. To put it away because it has not the great and precious qualities of their school, but those of a school quite different, is just as wise as it would be, on the other hand, to assault the fame of BACON on the ground that he has not written in the manner of SHAKESPEARE; or NEWTON's, because he has not written like MILTON. This premised, I shall leave the dissection of names and the anatomy of probabilities to the things of chatter and chuckle, so well and scientifically defined long since by Mr. CHARLES READE as "anonymuncules who go scribbling about;" there is never any lack of them; and it will not greatly hurt the master poet of an age that they should shriek and titter, cackle and hoot inaudibly behind his heel. It is not every demigod who is vulnerable there.

This book has in it, so to say, a certain elemental quality. It is great because it deals greatly with great emotion. It is a play played out not by human characters only; wind and sea, thunder and moonlight, have their parts too to fill. Nor is this all; for it is itself a thing like these things, living as it were an elemental life. It pierces and shakes the very roots of passion. It catches and bends the spirit as Pallas caught Achilles and bent him by the hair. Were it not so, this would be no child of the master's; but so, as always, it is. Here, too, the birth-mark of the great race is visible.

It is not, whatever it may seem, a novel or a study, historical or social. What touches on life or manners, we see to be accidental by-play as soon as we see what the book is, indeed; the story of the battle of a human spirit, first with Fate, then with the old three subordinate enemies: the World, the Flesh and the Devil. And here I will say where the flaw, as I think, lies; for, like other great things, a great book must have a flaw. The Flesh and the Devil, Josiane and Barkilphedro, are perfect; the World is drawn wrong. And the reason is not far to seek. We all brush daily against the Flesh and the Devil, we must all rub shoulders and shake hands with them, and they are always much the same at root, only stronger and weaker with this man than with that; therefore it needs only the hand of a great poet to paint them greatly, after their true and very likeness. But the World is multiform. To paint one aright of its many faces, you must have come close enough on that side to breathe the breath of its mouth and see by the light of its eyes. No accumulation of fact upon fact gleaned and laid up never so carefully will avail you instead. TITIAN himself cannot paint without colors. Here we have canvas and easel duly made ready, but the colors are not to be had. In other words, here are many curious and accurate details painfully studied and stored up for use, but alas! it is not seldom for misuse. Here are many social facts rightly retailed and duly laid out side by side, but no likeness of social life. Here are the Mohocks of the day, for example, much as we find them in SWIFT; here is often visible even a vexatious excess of labor in the research of small things; useless, because the collector of them has never applied his spirit to the spirit of the time in which these small things played in passing their small parts. He cannot, because that time has no attraction for him on any one side to temper the repulsion he feels from another side of it. Pure hate and scorn of an age or a people destroy the faculty of observation, much more of description, even in the historic mind; what then will they do in the poetic? Doubtless there has been, as doubtless there is now, much that is hateful and contemptible in social matters, English or other; much also, as certainly, that is admirable and thankworthy. Doubtless, also, at one time and another there has been more visible of evil and shameful than of noble and good. But there can never have been a time of unmixed good or evil; and he only who has felt the pulse of an age can tell us how fast or slow its heart really beat toward evil or toward good. A man who writes of a nation or a time, however bad and base in the main, without any love for it, cannot write of it well. A great English poetess has admirably said that a poet's heart may be large enough to hold two nations.* VICTOR HUGO's, apart from its heroic love of man, a love matchless except by SHELLEY's, holds two nations especially close, two of the greatest. It has often been said he is French and Spanish; that is, he loves France and Spain, the spirit of them attracts his spirit; but he does not love England. There are great Englishmen whom no man has praised more nobly than he; but the spirit of historic England has no attraction for his. Hence, far more important than any passing errors of grotesque nomenclature or misplaced detail, the spiritual and ingrained error of the book, seen only from its social or historic side. We catch nowhere for a moment the note of English life in the reign of ANNE.† Those for whom I write will know, and will see, that I do not write as a special pleader for a country or a class, as one who will see no spot in England or nobility. But indeed it is an abuse of words to say that England is governed or misgoverned by her aristocracy. A republican, studying where to strike, should read better the blazon on his enemy's shield. "England," I have heard it said, "is not 'a despotism tempered by epigrams,' but a plutocracy modified by accidents."

Enough now of the flaws and failures in this work; "enough, with over-measures."

We have yet before us the splendor of its depths and heights. Entering the depths first, we come upon the evil spirit of the place. Barkilphedro, who plays here the part of devil, is a bastard begotten by Iago upon his sister, Madame de Merteuil; having something of both, but diminished and degraded; wanting, for instance, the deep demoniac calm of their lifelong patience. He has too much inward heat of discontent, too much fever and fire, to know their perfect peace of spirit, the equable element of their souls, the quiet of mind in which they live and work out their work at leisure. He does not sin at rest: there is somewhat of fume and fret in his wickedness. Theirs is the peace of the devil, which passeth all understanding. He, though like them sinning for sin's sake, and hating for the love of hate, has yet a too distinct and positive quality of definable evil. He is actually ungrateful, envious, false. Of them we cannot say that they are thus or thus; in them there is a purity and simplicity of sin, which has no sensible components; which cannot be resolved by analysis into this evil quality and that. Barkilphedro, as his maker says with profound humor, "has his faults." We fear that a sufficient bribe might even tempt him into virtue for a moment, seduce him to soil by a passing slip his virginity of vice. Nevertheless, as the evil spirit of envy rather than the devil absolute, he is a strong spirit and worth study. The few chapters, full of fiery eloquence and a passion bitter as blood, in which his evil soul is stripped and submitted to vivisection, contain, if read aright, the best commentary ever written on Iago. We see now, at last, what no scholiast on SHAKESPEARE could show us, how the seed may be sown and watered, which, in season, shall bring forth so black a blossom, a poison so acrid and so sure.

In this poem, as in the old pictures, we see the serpent writhing, not fangless, under the foot of an angel, and in act to bruise as of old the heel that bruises his head. Only this time it is hardly an angel of light. Unconscious of her office as another St. Michael, the Angel of the Flesh treads under the unconquerable Devil. Seen but once in full, the naked glory of the Titaness irradiates all one side of the poem with excess and superflux of splendor.

Among the fields and gardens, the mountain heights and hollows of VICTOR HUGO's vast poetic kingdom, there are strange superb inmates, bird and beast of various fur and feather; but as yet there was nothing like this. BALZAC, working with other means, might have given us, by dint of anxious anatomy, some picture of the virgin harlot. A marvelous study we should have had, one to burn into the brain and brand the memory forever; but rather a thing to admire than desire. The magnetism of beauty, the effluence of attraction, he would not have given us. But now we have her from the hands of a poet as well as a student, new-blown and actual as a gathered flower, in warm bloom of blood and breath, clothed with live color, fair with significant flesh, passionately palpable. This we see first and feel, and after this the spirit. It is a strange beast that hides in this den of roses. Such has been however, and must be. "We are all a little mad, beginning with Venus." Her maker's definition is complete; "a possible Astarte latent in an actual Diana." She is not merely spotless in body; she is perverse, not unclean. There is nothing of foulness in the mystic rage of her desire. She is, indeed, "stainless and shameless;" to be unclean is common, and her "divine depravity" will touch nothing common or unclean. She has seven devils in her, and upon her not a fleck of filth. She has no more in common with the lewd low hirelings of the baser school of realism, than a creature of the brothel and the street has in common with the Mænads who rent in sunder the living limbs of Orpheus. We seem to hear about her the beat and clash of the terrible timbrels, the music that ÆSCHYLUS set to verse, the music that made mad, the upper notes of the psalm, shrill and strong as a sea-wind, the "bull-voiced" bellowing under-song of these dread choristers from somewhere out of sight, the tempest of tambourines giving back thunder to the thunder, the fury of divine lust that thickened with human blood the hill-streams of Cithæron.

It is no vain vaunt of the modern master's that he has given us in another guise one of these Æschylean women, a monstrous goddess, whose tone of voice "gave a sort of Promethean grandeur to her furious and amorous words," who had in her the tragic and Titanic passion of the women of the Eleusinian feasts "seeking the satyrs under the stars." And with all this fierce excess of imaginative color and tragic intonation, the woman is modern and possible; she might be now alive, and may be. Some of her words have the light of an apocalypse, the tone of truth indubitable henceforth and sensible to all. "You were not born with that horrible laugh on your face, were you? No? It must be a penal mutilation. I do hope you have committed some crime. No one has touched me, I give myself up to you as pure as burning fire. I see you do not believe me, but if you only knew how little I care! Despise me, you that people despise. Degradation below degradation, what a pleasure! the double flower of ignominy! I am gathering it. Trample me under foot. You will like me all the better. I know that. Oh! I should like to be with you in the evening, while they were playing music, each of us leaning back against the same cushion, under the purple awning of a golden galley, in the midst of the infinite sweetnesses of the sea. Insult me. Beat me. Pay me. Treat me like a street-walker. I adore you."

The naturalism of all that is absolute; you hear the words pant and ring. Some might doubt whether her wild citations of old stories that matched her case, her sudden fantastic allusions to these at the very height of her frenzy, were as natural: I think they are. The great poet had a right if it pleased him to give his modern Mænad the thought and the tongue of a Sappho, with the place and the caprice of a Cleopatra. Such a pantheress might be such a poetess; then between fancy and fury we should have our Bassarid complete, only with silk for fox-skin. And this might be; for the type of spirit can hardly be rare in any luxurious age. Perversity is the fruit of weariness as weariness is the fruit of pleasure. CHARLES BAUDELAIRE has often set that theme to mystic music, but in a minor key; his sweet and subtle lyrics were the prelude to this grand chorus of the master's.

We have seen the soft fierce play of the incessant Summer lightnings, between the deep sky full of passing lights and dreams, and the deep sea full of the salt seed of life; and between them Venus arising, the final and fatal flower of the mystic heaven and of the ravenous sea. Looking now from west to east, we may see the moon-rise, a tender tear-blinded moon, worn thin and pure, ardent and transparent.

A great poet can perfect his picture with strangely few touches. We see VIRGILIA as clearly as IMOGEN; we see DEA as clearly as ESMERALDA. Yet IMOGEN pervades the action of *Cymbeline*, VIRGILIA hardly speaks in crossing the stage of *Coriolanus*. It is not easy to write at all about the last chapters of the book; something divine is there, impalpable and indefinable. I must steal the word I want; they are "written as if in star-fire and immortal tears." Or, to take SHAKESPEARE's words after CARLYLE's, they are "most dearly sweet and bitter." The pathos of ÆSCHYLUS is no more like DANTE's, DANTE's no more like SHAKESPEARE's, than any of these is like HUGO's. Every master of pathos has a key of his own to unlock the source of tears, or of that passionate and piteous pleasure which lies above and under the region of tears. Some, like DANTE, condense the whole agony of a life into one exquisite and bitter drop of distilled pain. Others, like SHAKESPEARE, translate it pang by pang into a complete cadence and symphony of suffering. Between LEAR and UGOLINO the balance can never be struck. CHARLES LAMB, we may remember, spent hours on the debate with a friend who upheld DANTE's way of work against SHAKESPEARE's. On which side we are to range the greatest poet of our own age there can be no moment of question. I am not sure that he has ever touched the keys of sorrow with surer hand to deeper music than here. There is nothing in his work of a more heavenly kind; yet, or it may be because every word has in it the vibration of earthly emotion; but through it rather than above, there grows and pierces a note of divine tenderness, the very passion of pity that before this has made wise men mad. Even more than the pathos of this close, the purity and exaltation are to be noted; nothing of common is there, nothing of theatrical. And indeed it needed the supreme sweetness of DEA's reappearance, a figure translucent with divine death, a form of flesh that the light of heaven shines through more and more as the bodily vail wears thinner and consumes, to close with music and the luminous vision of a last comfort a book so full of the sound and shine of storm. With the clamor and horror yet in our ears of that raging eloquence in which the sufferer flings into the faces of prosperous men the very flame and hell-fire of his suffering, it needed no less than this to leave the mind exalted and reconciled. But this dew of heaven is enough to quench or allay the flames of any hell. There are words of a sweetness unsurpassable, as these: "*Tout cela s'en va, et il n'y aura plus de chansons.*" And upon all these dwells the measureless and nameless peace of night upon a still sea. To this quiet we have been led through all the thunder and tumult of things fatal, from the tempestuous overture of storm and whirlwind; from sea again to sea. There is a divine and terrible harmony in this chorus of the play, secretly and strangely sustained, yet so that on a full reading we feel it, though at first sight or hearing it must be missed.

Of the master's unequaled power upon natural things, upon the elements we call inanimate, knowing even less the laws of their life than of ours, there is happily no need, as surely there are no words, to speak. Part of this power we may recognize as due to the subtle and deep admixture of moral emotion and of human sentiment with the mysterious motion and passion of nature. Thus, in "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," the wind and the sea gain strength and depth from the human figure set to fight them; from the depth and strength of the incarnate spirit so doing and suffering. Thus in this book there is a new sense and a new sublimity added to the tempest by the remorse of men sinking at once under sin and storm, drowned under a double weight of deeds and waves.

Not even in that other book is the supreme mastery of nature, the lordship of the forces of things, more admirable and wonderful than throughout the first part of this. He who could think to describe might think to rival it. But of one point I cannot but take note; there is nothing, even at the height of tragic horror, repellent, ugly, hateful. It has been said there is, and will be said again; for how should there not be distorted eyes and envious tongues in the world? Indeed a pieuvre is no pleasant playfellow; the "tree of man's making" bears a fearful fruit; the monstrous maidenhood of Josiane is no sister to the starry virginity of Dea; but how has the great poet handled these things? The mutilation of a child's face is a thing unbearable for thought to rest on; but have we not seen first the face of a heroic soul? For elsewhere than in the work of our sovereign poet must we look for the horror which art will have none of, which nature flings back with loathing in the bringer's face. If not, we of this time who love and serve his art should indeed be in a bad case. But upon this matter we cannot permit the blind and nameless leaders of the nameless blind to decide for us. Let the serious and candid student look again for himself and see. That "fight of the dead with the dark," that swinging of carrion-birds with the swing of the gibbeted carrion, might have been so done into words as to beget in us mere loathing; but how is it done here? The mighty manner of VICTOR HUGO has given to this ghastly matter something even of a horrible charm, a shocking splendor of effect. The rhythmic horror of the thing penetrates us not with loathing, but with a tragic awe and terror as at a real piece of the wind's work, an actual caprice of the night's, a portion of the tempest of things. So it is always; handle what he may, the touch of a great poet will leave upon it a spell to consume and transmute whatever a weaker touch would leave in it of repulsion.

Whether or not we are now speaking of a great poet, of a name imperishable, is not a question which can be gravely deliberated. I have only to record my own poor conviction, based on some study and comparison of the men, that precisely as we now think of those judges who put FLETCHER above SHAKESPEARE, COWLEY above MILTON, the paid poets of RICHELIEU beside CORNEILLE, and I know not whom beside MOLIERE, will the future think of those judges who would place any poet of his age by the side of VICTOR HUGO. Nor has his age proved poor—it has rather been singularly rich—in men and in poets really and greatly admirable. But even had another done as well once and again as the master himself, who has done so well as much? Had he done but half, had he done but a tenth of his actual work, his supremacy, being less incontestable, would no doubt have been less contested. A parsimonious poet calculates well for his own time. Had VICTOR HUGO granted us but one great play—say "Marion de Lorme," but one great lyric work—say "Les Contemplations," but one great tragic story—say any one you please, the temptation to decry and denounce him by comparison would have been less; for with the tribe of Barkilphedro the strength of this temptation grows with the growth of the benefit conferred. And very potent is that tribe in the world of men and of letters.

As for me, I am not careful to praise or dispraise by comparison at all. I am not curious to inquire what of apparent or of actual truth there may be in any charge brought against the doer of the greatest things done, the giver of the greatest gifts given among men in our time. GOETHE found his way of work mechanical and theatrical; MILTON also lived to make oblique recantation of his early praise of SHAKESPEARE; we may, and should, wish this otherwise: yet none the less are they all great men. It may be there is perceptible in VICTOR HUGO something too much of positive intention, of prepense application, of composition and forethought: what if there were? One question stands forth first and last: is the work done good work and great, or not? A lesser question is this; these that we find to be faults, are they qualities separable from the man's nature? could we have his work without them? If not, and if his work be great, what will it profit us to blame them or to regret? First, at all events, let us have the sense to enjoy it and the grace to give thanks. What, for example, if there be in this book we have spoken of errors of language, errors historical or social? Has it not throughout a mighty hold upon men and things, the godlike strength of grasp which only a great man can have of them? And for quiet power of hand, for scornful sureness of satiric truth, what can exceed his study of the Queen of England (ANNE)? Has it not been steeped in the tears and the fire of live emotion? If the style be overcharged and overshining with bright, sharp strokes and points, these are no fireworks of any mechanic's fashion; these are the phosphoric flashes of the sea-fire moving on the depth of the limitless and living sea. Enough that the book is great and heroic, tender and strong; full from end to end of divine and passionate love, of holy and ardent pity for men that suffer wrong at the hands of men; full, not less, of lyric loveliness and lyric force; and I for one am content to be simply glad and grateful—content in that simplicity of spirit to accept it as one more benefit at the hands of the supreme singer now living among us the beautiful and lofty life of one loving the race of men he serves, and of them in all time to be beloved.

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

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*I know not if it has been remarked how decisive a note of the English spirit there is in MOLIERE, a Frenchman of the French; an English current, as recognizable as indefinable, passing under and through the tide-stream of his genius. There is a more northern flavor mixed into his mind, a more northern tone interfused, than into any other of the great French writers, RABELAIS excepted. VILLON, for instance, in so many ways so like them both, is nothing if not Parisian. And, if I am not wrong, no third great Frenchman has ever found such acceptance and sympathy among Englishmen unimbued with the French spirit as RABELAIS and MOLIERE. For the instinct breaks down the bar of ignorance.

†For one instance, if a court lady had indeed insulted SWIFT, she would certainly have had, by way of answer, something (in DE QUINCEY's phrase) "too monstrously Swiftian for quotation;" something so monstrous, that the Dean might thenceforth have held the next place to GWYNPLAINE in her heart.

TEXAS.

The Political Contest in the State—Letter to General Butler.

From the New-York Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The following letter was forwarded to General BUTLER from here last night:

GALVESTON, Texas, July 8, 1869.

B. F. Butler, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: A State Convention of the Republican Party in Texas, at which twenty-one Senatorial Districts out of thirty, into which the State is divided, were fully represented, met at Houston on the 7th of July. DAVIS was nominated for Governor and J. W. FLANAGAN for Lieutenant-Governor, together with a full ticket for the various other offices under the proposed Constitution.

A. J. HAMILTON has offered himself as an independent candidate for Governor, and a full ticket for State officers has also been proposed by the Conservatives to run with him upon the so-called people's ticket. This people's ticket is supported by the Democracy of Texas and a few Johnson office holders now in office in this State. No respectable number of the Conservative Republicans even indorse the Hamilton movement; but as the name they have given the ticket clearly indicates its character, we may plainly say that the ultimate end which will be accomplished by the election of HAMILTON will be a triumph for the old Democratic Party in Texas. Impressed with this belief, we believe it necessary to make a vigorous and effective campaign in favor of the regular nominees of the Republican Party in Texas.

The wealth of the State is opposed to the Republican Party and its candidates, and the opposition, headed by HAMILTON, can command what money it requires for electioneering purposes. There are in Texas 65,000 voters that will vote the Republican ticket, provided proper means are used to organize the party and bring them to the polls in the coming election.

To organize our forces, to print necessary documents, and to keep speakers in the field throughout this vast State, is of the first importance. As one well acquainted with the avenues through which our State Executive Committee could hope to secure advice and counsel necessary, we ask your coöperation in this matter, believing you are deeply interested in the success of the Republican Party in our reconstructed States.

J. G. TRACY, editor of the *Union*, of Houston, is Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who will be happy to hear any suggestions you may impart relative to the request we here join in making.

Trusting to enlist your efficient influence in our cause in Texas, we respectfully sign ourselves your obedient servants,

THOMAS BROWN,
Collector Internal Revenue, Second District.
THOS. KEARNEY,
Collector Port, Corpus Christi.
J. A. HENDERSON,
Assessor Second District, Texas.
J. A. McCREARY,
Collector Port, Indianola.
WM. E. PARKER,
United States Marshal Eastern District, Texas.
F. W. GLENN,
Collector Internal Revenue, First District.

Postmaster McKEE also indorses the above statements, except that one which says that HAMILTON's supporters are all Democrats.

Court Calendars for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
8	Holloway vs. Stephens.	52	Hindhaugh vs. Stewart.
9	Stewart et al. vs. Tabor.	85	Palmer vs. Covionel.
10	Tabor vs. Stewart.	111	Daily vs. Klumpp.
14	Elkins vs. Rosenbaum	116	Elias vs. Elias.
23	Marble et al. vs. Alfaro et al.	125	Flolow vs. Osgood et al.
		136	Budensink vs. Frost.

Call No. 149, In re Kerr vs. Messenger.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 7, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..	125	300 Hudson R........	186
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	124⅞	100 do........	186⅛
5,000 U.S. 5-20 R.'62..	123⅞	500 Reading........	97⅛
45,000 U. S. 5-20, C.'65.		200 do........	97⅛
new........b3	122¾	500 Lake S. & M.So..	109
3,000 do. small..	122¾	300 do........	108¾
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67		800 do........	108¾
b3........	122¾	100 do........b10	108¾
14,500 do........s3	122¾	9 do........	109⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, R.	112⅞	12 Panama R........	200
10,000 U.S.5s,10-40 C.:	115⅞	300 Clev. & Pitts........	107⅛
15,000 do........	115¾	10 C., C. Cin. & I. R	74⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s Cur....	111⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	97⅛
1,000 Tenn.S.6s, ex.c	62⅛	50 do........	98
15,000 do........	62⅛	100 do........	97⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n......	55¾	800 Chi. & N. W........	89⅞
12,000 do........	55⅛	100 do........	89⅞
5,000 do........	55	100 do........b3	90
5,000 do........	55⅛	400 do..bet. call.	89¾
1,000 Vir. St. 6s, new	61	100 do........	89¾
1,000 N. C. S. 6s........	57⅛	15 do........	89¾
10,000 N. C. 6s, n......	51⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. R........	116⅛
11,000 So. Car. St., n..	61⅛	100 do........	116⅛
50,000 Missouri 6s........	87⅛	20 do........	117⅛
1,000 Ga. St. 6s........	83⅛	100 do........	117
1,000 Ga. St. 7s........	92⅛	200 do........	116⅛
1,000 Cal. 7s........	128	100 do........	116⅛
5,000 N.Y. St. B.L.R	109	100 Mil. & St. P. R........	83⅛
3,000 Pac. 7s,Gu'd by		600 do........	83⅛
State Mo........	91⅛	200 do........	83⅛
1,000 Mor.& Es.1st M	98⅞	50 Mil. & St.P.Pf.	90⅛
1,000 P.,F.W.&C. 2d.	99	100 do........b5	90⅛
60 Bk. of Commerce.	125	200 do........	90⅛
20 Bank of Republic	120	200 T., W. & W........	75
400 Pacific Mail........	85⅛	100 Ohio & Miss........	32⅛
200 Wells-Fargo Ex..	20	210 N. J. Central........	105⅛
100 do........s60	19⅞	100 do........	105⅛
100 do........s60	19	57 N.Y.& N.H..scrip	130
20 do........	20⅛	100 Col.,C. & I. C. R.	34⅛
200 New-York Cen...	210⅞	56 Del., L. & W. R.	112⅛
50 do........	210⅛		
100 do........	210⅞		

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$3,000 U.S. 6s,'81, C...	124⅞	$5,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'68..	122⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62.	125	10,500 U. S. 5s,10-40 C.	
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'64,		s3........	115⅞
bet. call........	123⅛	4,000 U. S. 6s., Cur....	111
265,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.b3	122¾	175,000 do....bet. call	111
500 do........small	122¾	25,000 do........b3	111⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. S., x c....	62	400 Chi. & N. W........	91
2,000 Tenn.St. 6s, n....	55⅛	300 do........	90⅛
13,000 do........	55⅛	1500 do........	90⅞
16,000 Mo. State 6s....	87⅛	50 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	97⅛
1,000 Brook. 6s,W.L.	93	200 do........	97⅛
10,000 La. 6s, Lev B...	65	100 Del., L. & W........	112⅛
8,000 Am. D. & I. 7s.	95	100 Chi. & R. I........	116⅛
20 Pacific Mail........	85	50 do........	116⅛
100 do........	85⅛	100 do........	116⅛
400 Wells-Far.Ex........	20	100 do........	116⅛
100 do........s60	19⅛	50 do........	117
100 do........	19	100 do........b60	116⅛
200 do........s60	19	100 do........s60	116⅛
300 Adams Ex........	59⅛	100 do........	116⅛
200 N. Y. Cen........	211⅛	50 Mil. & St. P. R.	84
100 do........c	211	500 do........	83⅛
100 do........	211⅛	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90⅛
800 Reading R........	97⅛	50 New-Jer. C........	105⅛
1400 L. S. & M. S........	108⅛	100 do........	105⅛
100 do........b30	109	300 P., Ft. W. & C.	153⅛
500 do........s3	108⅛	200 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	
10 do........	109⅛	bet. call........	126⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Adams Ex........	59⅛	200 L. Shore & M. S.	108⅛
100 West. U. T........	38⅛	100 Cleve. & Pitts........	107⅛
200 Pacific Mail........	85⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf........	90⅛
100 do........	85⅛	100 Rock Island........	116⅛
100 Hudson R........	186⅛	100 Chic. & Alt........	160⅛
400 Reading........	97⅛		

MONDAY, Aug. 9—A. M.

In Trade and Money affairs the past week there was a good measure of activity, and on the Stock Exchange more appearance of a Summer speculation in the Public Funds and the Railways—especially in the Western Roads—than at the close of July. The Import Entries were not quite equal to the corresponding month last year, but the amount of Foreign Merchandise upon which Customs Duties were paid (including withdrawals from Bond) were largely in excess of the first week in August, 1868. The Customs amount to three and a quarter millions in Gold, against $2,549,000 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce are also running ahead of last Summer, and the demand is well divided between Grain, Cotton, Petroleum, Tobacco, &c. The export of Specie was larger then the week before; several shipments of American Gold Coin (together $900,000) being made, supposed on account of London credits settled here for Messrs. BARING, though scarcely covering shipping charges as compared with the rates for short-sight bills or cable transfers. Money is ruling at 6@7 ₱ cent. in Wall-street and at Bank on a fair offering of balances for temporary employment, but there is no decided inclination to make time loans extending beyond the 15th September or Oct. 1. The Western Railways advanced during the week: On Northwest Common, 8 ₱ cent.; Rock Island, 2 ₱ cent.; Lake Shore, (Late Michigan Southern,) 2½ ₱ cent. St. Paul Preferred, 3 ₱ cent., and St. Paul Common, 6 ₱ cent. On the New-York list there was an ultimate advance of 1½ on Central, though the Stock was weak up to Friday night.

The fluctuations in Gold were less than 1 ₱ cent., and the price left off 136¼ as against 136¼ ₱ cent. on Saturday week. The Government received 136.13 ₱ cent. on the sale of $1,000,000 on Thursday, and paid about 121.46 ₱ cent. for $2,000,000 United States 5-20s purchased on the lowest sealed offers at noon on Wednesday. Further purchases to the extent of $3,000,000 will be made on Wednesday and Thursday of the present week. The price of 5-20s in the open market on the issue of 1867, left off 122¾ as against 122½ Saturday week, this price including the accummulated Gold interest since July 1. The 5 ₱ cents 10-40s advanced 1@1½ ₱ cent., and the United States Currency 6 ₱ cents, (lent to the Pacific Roads,) advanced from 109⅞ to 111½ ₱ cent., to which price interest is added. The Long 6 ₱ cents of 1881 rose from 123⅜ to 125 ₱ cent.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clear'ng-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 7, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans........	$4,349,132
Decrease in Specie........	1,868,068
Decrease in other Legal Tenders........	44,793
Increase in Deposits........	3,803,565
Decrease in Circulation........	120,892

	Aug. 8, '68.	Aug 7, '69.	July 31, '69.
National Capital....	$74,007,700	$73,914,907	$73,914,907
Local Capital........	9,662,500	11,250,305	11,250,305
Total Capital....	$83,670,200	$85,165,212	$85,165,212
Loans........	279,755,736	264,879,157	260,530,025
Gold and G'ld Notes	24,784,727	26,003,865	27,871,933
Other Legal Tender	74,051,548	56,056,834	56,101,627
Deposits........	231,716,492	200,220,008	196,416,443
Circulation........	34,074,374	33,798,214	33,918,906
In Sub-Treasury....	79,260,688	92,708,294	96,604,046

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	July 31,'69.	Aug. 7,'69.	Aug. 8,'68.
On deposits........	$196,416,443	$200,220,008	$231,716,492
Circulation........	33,918,906	33,798,214	34,074,374
Total........	$230,335,349	$234,018,222	$265,790,866
25 ₱ cent. would be....	$57,583,837	$58,504,555	$66,447,966
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks........	83,873,560	82,060,699	98,836,275
Excess........	$26,289,723	$23,556,144	$32,388,559
Rate for Money....	6 ₱ cent.	6 ₱ cent.	4 ₱ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,209,234, against the total entries of $6,045,098 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,934,558, against $2,505,994 same week last year. The Exports of Specie amount to $1,510,343 against $2,896,532 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,286,037. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 2,343 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 5,695.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, since Jan 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January........	$22,321,251	July 10........	$4,176,212
February........	23,944,525	July 17........	6,925,955
March........	33,621,622	July 24........	5,128,494
April........	31,536,364	July 31........	5,807,512
May........	24,168,103	Aug. 7........	5,209,234
June........	27,481,204		
Total since Jan. 1, 1869........			$189,670,576
Against same date, 1868........			153,185,434
Increase since Jan. 1........			$36,435,142

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan, 1, 1869, is as follows:

January........	$13,153,017	July 7........	$4,431,637
February........	10,824,812	July 14........	3,713,122
March........	12,585,895	July 21........	4,668,910
April........	15,409,097	July 28........	4,544,577
May........	16,076,606	Aug. 4........	3,934,558
June........	17,219,716		
Total since Jan 1........			$105,564,927
Against same time, 1868........			96,305,523
Increase since Jan. 1........			$9,259,404
Gold, Aug. 7, 1869........			136¼ ₱ cent.
Gold, Aug. 8, 1868........			147 ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows:

January........	$3,214,380	July 10........	$608,734
February........	3,232,083	July 17........	1,762,546
March........	2,389,968	July 24........	3,082,015
April........	1,767,001	July 31........	631,766
May........	2,512,330	Aug. 7........	1,510,343
June........	2,335,531		
Total since Jan. 1........			$23,447,697
Same time 1868........			62,614,663
Decrease since Jan. 1........			$39,166,966

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1869:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January........	$9,702,415	January........	18,531,453
February........	12,179,726	February........	1,923,544
March........	13,241,405	March........	3,698,831
April........	10,936,266	April........	4,655,460
May........	10,034,613	May........	13,681,439
June........	8,847,210	June........	3,131,675
July........	10,502,045	July........	17,384,485
Aug. 7........	3,286,037	Aug. 7........	741,589
Total 1869........	$78,711,632	Total 1869........	$63,739,476
Total 1868........	69,012,966	Total 1868........	59,479,580

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Aug. 8, '68.
Amer. Gold Coin........	136¼@135⅝@136⅝@136¼	147
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862........	125@125	114⅛
Consolidated 5-20s........	122⅛@123@122¾	103⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s........	114⅛@116⅛@115⅞	102⅞
New-York Central........	109⅛@107⅛@111¼	130
Rock Island........	114⅛@117⅛@116⅛	111⅛
Lake Shore........	105⅛@108⅛	86
Hudson River........	187⅛@187	137⅛
Northwestern........	83⅛@91⅛	82
Fort Wayne........	153⅛@153	109⅛
Pittsburg........	107⅛@108⅛@107⅛	88
Reading........	97⅛@97⅛	91⅛
Northwestern Pref........	96⅛@97⅛	82
Ohio and Mississippi........	32⅛@32⅛	29⅛
Pacific Mail........	84⅛@85⅛	104⅛
St. Paul Preferred........	88⅛@91⅛	82⅛
St. Paul Common........	78⅛@84⅛	74⅛
New Tennessee 6s........	56⅛@55⅛	62⅛
New N. Carolina 6s........	51⅛@51⅛	71
Old Virginia 6s........	59@57⅛	54⅛

The sales of Gold through the day varied but slightly from the last price of Friday night—136¼ ₱ cent. In the afternoon the quotation was 136¼@136⅜ ₱ cent. There was little or no spirit in the Gold Room, although the Export of the day of all descriptions of Gold and Silver was larger than anticipated—$919,000; of which $400,000 was in American Gold Coin. The Banks also lose $1,868,068 on their Gold averages of the week; but against this there is a net gain to the Treasury Office of $1,544,446; that is, the Office receives $3,286,037 for Gold Customs; pays out $741,589 for Gold Interest, and sold $1,000,000 Gold on Thursday.

In the other departments of the Bank averages the Loans increase $4,349,132; the Deposits increase $3,803,565, and the Greenbacks decrease $44,793.

The money lenders at the close of the day were generally accepting 5@6 ₱ cent. on loans at Call until Monday, although 7 ₱ cent. was paid early in the day on Railway collateral.

The Foreign Exchanges ruled 110@110¼ ₱ cent., 60 days, on London.

The Public Funds were comparatively quiet, and the business at the close of the day was scarcely up to the quotations of Friday by ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., except for 5-20s of 1867, which were firm at 122⅝@¾ ₱ cent., as against 122⅝ bid on Friday night.

On the Stock Exchange the Southern State Bonds were ½ ₱ cent. easier on new Tennessees. In the Railway market the Western Stocks were generally higher than on Friday, and in North West Common and the St. Paul Stocks there was a decided advance. The stiffness in the Western Roads influenced better figures for New-York Central, and the whole market, near the close of the day was higher than on Friday night.

After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with the last sales of Friday:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s........	116⅝	115⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862........	125	125
United States 5-20s of 1867........	122⅝	122⅝
American Gold Coin........	136¼	136¼
Bills on London, 60 days........	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee........	56	55½
Virginia Bonds, old........	58	57½
Missouri Bonds........	87½	87½
North Carolina Bonds, new........	51½	51¼
New-York Central........	210	211¼
Reading Railway........	97¼	97⅜
Chicago and Rock Island........	116⅝	116½
Northwest Common........	89⅞	91⅝
Northwest Preferred........	97⅝	97¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg........	107⅞	107⅝
Pacific Mail Company........	84⅜	85⅝
St. Paul Preferred........	90⅞	91⅛
St. Paul Common........	83¼	84¼
Ohio and Mississippi........	32⅜	32⅜
Hudson River........	188⅛	187
Harlem........	164½	165½
Lake Shore........	109½	108½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881....	125	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865....	122⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881....	125	5-20 coup., 1867........	122⅝
5-20 reg., 1862........	123⅛	5-20 coup., 1868........	122¾
5-20 coup., 1862........	124⅞	10-40 reg........	112⅛
5-20 coup., 1864........	123⅜	10-40 coup........	115⅞
5-20 coup., 1865........	123⅜	6s Currency........	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881........	101	Mis'ri 6s,H.& S.Jo.Iss.	91
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886........	101	Louisiana 6s........	70½
Ill. Canal bonds, '70..	99	Louisiana 6s,levee bds	63
Ill. coup. 6s, '77........	99	California 7s........	128
Ill. coup. 6s, '79........	99	Connecticut 6s........	99
Ill. War Loan........	99	Rhode Island 6s........	99
Indiana 5 ₱ c........	95½	Alabama 5s........	62
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73..	99	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan..	108½
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78..	99	N.Y. Coupon B. Loan..	109
Michigan 7 ₱ ct., W. L	97	N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870....	100½
Tenn. 6s, ex coup........	61¾	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal '72..	102
Tenn. 6s, new bonds..	55	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73..	102
Virginia 6s, ex coup....	61	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74..	102
Virginia 6s, new bds..	60⅝	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75..	102
Georgia 6s........	80	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77..	102
North Carolina 6s........	60	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78..	102
North Car. 6s, n. bds..	51½	N.Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '75..	98
South Car. 6s, n. bds..	61½	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76..	97
Missouri 6s........	87½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York........	143	Nassau........	105
Merchants'........	127½	Shoe and Leather........	129
Mechanics'........	140	Corn Exchange........	129
America........	143	Continental........	99
City........	201½	Imp. and Traders'........	135
National........	114	Park........	166
Merchants' Exchange	117	Manuf's and Merchs..	100
Leather Manufact'rs.	183½	Central National........	100
Seventh Ward........	112	Fourth National........	104½
Commerce........	125	Ninth National........	113
Ocean........	101½	Tenth National........	105
Bank of the Repub....	119½	Oriental........	106
Hanover........	108	Gold Exchange........	138
Irving........	110	Bank'rs' and Brokers'.	108
Metropolitan........	135		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883....	91½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887....	91½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M..	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est..	89	N. Jersey Cen. n. b....	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub....	89	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C.1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.,'76.	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C. 2d M..	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76.	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C. 3d M..	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879..	96	Cleve. & P.Con. S. F..	85
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883..	89	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d M..	92
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880..	82	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M..	74½
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888..	76½	Chic. & Alt. 1st M....	92
Buf. N.Y.&E., 1st M.'77	88	Ohio & Miss. 1st M....	92
H. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869-70..	97½	Ohio & Miss. Con....	82
Harlem 1st M........	98	Dub. & Sioux C.1st M.	91½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M..	93	Peninsula R. R. Bds..	92
Mich. S.&N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c	95½	Mil.& St.Paul 1st M.2d.Su.	93
Pac. R. 7s, guar.by Mo.	91	Mil. & St.P.1st M 7 3-10	91½
Ill. Cen. 7 p. ct., 1870..	119	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M..	93
Alt. & T. H. 1st M........	99	Mil. & St. P.I.&M. d..	88
Alt. & T. H. 2d M pf....	81	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M..	98
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. In..	77	Mar. & Cin. 1st M....	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M....	91½	Chi. & Mil. 1st M....	87½
Consol'd 7 ₱ ct. conv..	98	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M..	80
Del. L. & W., 1st M....	98	Col., Chic. & I. 2d M..	77
Tol. & Wab. 2d M........	88	Tol., Peoria & W., E. D.	83½
Tol. & Wab. Equi. Bs..	77	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D..	80
Tol.W.&W.C.C.S.F..	80	Chi. & N. W. S. F....	92
Gt. Wes. 1st M., 1888..	88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s........	98½
Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893..	85	Cent. Pac. Bds........	95½
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M....	79	Am. Dock & Imp. Bs..	93½
Gal. & Chic. Ex........	97	Western Union Bds....	99
Gal. & Chic. 2d M....	90	Cle., P. & Ash. N. B..	81
Chi. & R. I. 1st M....	96	Iron Mountain Bds....	81
Chi., R.I. & Pac........	94½	Citizens' Gas Co........	150
Morris & Essex 1st M	98½	Lake Shore Div. Bds..	91½
Morris & Essex 2d M.	93	South Side R. R. Bds..	85
Cleve.& Tol. Skg. F..	97		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1869.

General balance yesterday........		$94,872,552
Gold receipts........	$683,812	
Gold payments........	1,200,657	
Gold balance........		77,858,079
Currency receipts........	$1,487,278	
Currency payments........	574,724	
Currency balance........		14,535,814
General balance........		92,708,294

Included in Gold receipts—Customs, $583,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

We offer for sale the small remaining unsold portion of the

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD LOAN OF $7,000,000,

of the above road.

OVER FOUR MILLIONS OF THE ISSUE HAVE BEEN SOLD TO INVESTORS IN GERMANY, AND TWO MILLIONS AND A QUARTER IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE ROAD RUNS FROM ST. LOUIS, 283 MILES, ACROSS THE STATE OF MISSOURI, TO THE KANSAS STATE LINE,

there connecting with roads extending over 400 miles further West.

The gross earnings of the road for the year ending Feb. 28, 1869, were........ $3,077,800
Operating expenses........ 1,959,652
Net earnings........ $1,118,238

THE EARNINGS THIS YEAR SHOW A LARGE INCREASE.

THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE LOAN IS $420,000 IN GOLD.

THE GROSS EARNINGS PER MILE FOR THE PAST YEAR WERE ABOUT $11,000, AND ARE GAINING STEADILY.

THE ROAD IS FINISHED,

has no complications with other Pacific roads, and its earnings per mile are more than nearly any Western road.

THE BONDS ARE AS SAFE AS ANY IN THE MARKET.

Price 95 and accrued interest, in currency. Coupons payable February and August. Principal matures in 1888.

THE COUPONS ARE FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,

which is paid by the Company.

The Bonds can be registered at the Bank of America. For further particulars apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs........	18	Hides, bundles........	1,065
Beeswax, pkgs........	8	Leather, sides........	4,548
Cotton, bales........	926	Petroleum, cr., bbls..	1,050
Cotton Seed, bags....	1,023	Petroleum, ref., bbls..	3,893
Copper, bbls........	42	Naphtha, bbls........	172
Eggs, bbls........	439	Pork, bbls........	11
Flour, bbls........	11,568	Cut Meats, pkgs........	21
Wheat, bushels........	79,894	Lard, tcs........	208
Corn, bushels........	18,477	Lard, kegs........	110
Barley, bushels........	5,714	Butter, pkgs........	2,498
Malt, bushels........	384	Cheese, boxes........	9,158
Oats, bushels........	55,223	Tallow, pkgs........	110
Beans, bushels........	33	Starch, boxes........	220
Cornmeal, bbls........	200	Peanuts, bags........	62
Hemp, bales........	36	Tobacco, hhds........	199
Hops, bales........	47	Wool, bales........	424
Hides, No........	560	Whisky, bbls........	335

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the brig *Lizzie Olsen*, for Cork—13,043 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *City of Limerick*, for Antwerp—6,839 bushels Wheat, 199 hhds. Tobacco, 48 bales Tobacco, 1 case Machinery, 52 boxes Preserves, 6 bags Horn Tips, 300 cases Sewing Machines, 10,367 boxes Cheese, 13 pkgs. Hardware, 694 bags Divi Divi, 150 bales Hops, 21 bbls. Potashes.

By the steamer *Europa*, for Glasgow—28,717 bushels Wheat, 43 cases Sewing Machines, 6,392 boxes Cheese, 44 boxes Bacon, 4,200 Staves, 2,102 bbls. Flour, 250 boxes Prepared Corn, 70 tierces Lard, 18 casks Beef, 40 hhds. Tallow, 201 bbls. Resin, 400 bags Oil Cake, 77 hhds. Tobacco, 213 bales Hops.

By the steamer *Ville de Paris*, for Havre—60 tierces Lard, 115 cases Sewing Machines, 35 pkgs. Drugs, 200 bbls. Beef, 4 kegs Fertilizer, 270 bales Cotton, 105 bundles Whalebone, 500 bags Bark, 60 bbls. Potashes, 100 bales Hog Hair, 200 boxes Lobsters.

By the steamer *Denmark*, for Liverpool—453 dry Hides, 10 hhds. Syrup, 36,546 bushels Wheat, 234 boxes Bacon, 285 hhds. Tobacco, 53 logs Satin Wood, 13 casks Sperm Oil, 107 bbls. Resin, 1,397 boxes Cheese, 10 bbls. Tongues, 21 bbls. Pork, 1,685 bales Hops, 50 cases Licorice, 1,200 bbls. Flour, 324 bales Cotton, Specie, $250,000.

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—4 kegs Fertilizer, 16 cases Hardware, 2 boxes Machinery, 698 boxes Bacon, 568 bales Hops, 30,596 boxes Cheese, 21 pkgs. Skins, 16 tierces Lard, 6 bales Silk, 3 cases Silk Laces, 26 bbls. Pork, 123 bales Cotton, 6 bbls. Jowls, 12 cases Sewing Machines.

By the brig *Annie M. Young*, for Stettin—82,248 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Helene*, for Bremen—228,883 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Carlton*, for Cork—132,681 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *E. Hamilton*, for Marseilles—780 hhds. Tobacco, 10,000 Staves.

ASHES—Pots continue in request at $7 37@$7 62 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls neglected and nominal. Stock, 489 bbls.

COFFEE—We have heard of no transactions of moment. Prices show no change. We quote Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16¼c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¾c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22¾c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18¼c.; Manila, 16c.@18¼c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14¼c.@18c. gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—A firmer market has been noted for low grades, which have been more sought after and offered less freely. Other kinds have been inactive, but quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 1,359 bales, including 544 bales to speculators, 524 bales to shippers, and 291 bales to spinners. For forward delivery, a stronger and more active market has been reported, sales having transpired of 1,100 bales, on the basis of Low Middlings, for December delivery, on 200 bales do., December and January delivery, on private terms; 500 bales do., December delivery, free on board at Savannah, also on private terms; and 100 bales do., January delivery here, at 27c. ₱ lb. The week's business, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice thus in their circular of this morning: "Our market for the week has been quiet and steady, without variation in prices, closing firm for low grades under fair demand for export, while for Low Middling and above the market has been dull and quotations barely maintained. There is a fair amount of Cotton offering, and holders, though not pressing their stock on the market, still are free sellers at quotations. The total sales for the week have been 7,717 bales, including 3,518 bales to spinners, 840 bales to speculators, and 3,359 bales to exporters. There has been a very large business in Cotton for future delivery, both on speculation and for foreign account. We quote sales of 'Average Low Middling' as follows: for September, 400 bales at 31c.; for October, 300 bales at 29c.; for December, 100 bales at 27c., and 400 bales on private terms. On 'Basis of Low Middlings:' for September, 200 bales at 31c.; for October, 100 bales at 29c.; for November, 500 bales at 27¼c., and 300 bales on private terms. For December, 400 bales at 26¾c., 500 bales at 26⅞c., 1,500 bales at 27c., and 1,850 bales on private terms. For January, 250 bales at 26¾c., 300 bales at 26⅝c., 1,050 bales at 26¼c., and 500 bales on private terms. For December and January, 300 bales at 27¼c., also for December 100 bales 'Free on Board' at New-Orleans on private terms. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 2,051 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been: to Liverpool, 3,953 bales; to the Continent, 676 bales; total, 4,629 bales. The crop accounts continue to be remarkably good from all points. The dry goods market unchanged."

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb....	27¾	27¾	27¾	28
Good Ordinary....	29¼	29½	29¾	30
Low Middling....	32¼	32½	32⅝	33
Middling........	33½	33¾	34	34¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week........	2,367
Receipts last week........	2,562
Receipts preceding week........	6,500
Receipts since Jan. 1........	349,643
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868........	674,504
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869........	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868........	632,314
Export clearances since our last........	717
Exports since Jan. 1........	174,824
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868........	355,568
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869........	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868........	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here........	22,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates........	2,308,500
Receipts same time preceding year........	2,347,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868........	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867........	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates........	1,428,500
Exports same time last year........	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868........	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year........	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates........	40,000
Estimated stock same time last year........	72,510
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868........	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867........	80,298
Crop of 1867-8........	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7........	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—The export inquiry for low grades of State and Western Flour has been quite active again to-day, chiefly for Extra State, though in part for Spring Wheat Western Extras, and to some extent for sour Flour, in fair condition, at a shade firmer prices, on less liberal offerings. The home trade demand has been on a restricted scale, and the medium and better grades have been quoted about as before. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,000 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 80@$6 40; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 75@$7 05; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 05@$7 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 80@$7 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 15,000 bbls. Extra State, part to arrive, last half of August and first half of September, at from $6 75@$7, from dock and delivered; 2,500 bbls. Extra Western at $6 75@$6 90; and 1,500 bbls. sour Extras, in job lots, at $5 40@$6 50 ₱ bbl., all for export. We quote:

Superfine State and Western........	$5 80@$6 40
Extra State........	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c........	6 80@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands........	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands........	7 05@ 9 00
Extra Genesee........	7 50@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri........	7 10@12 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at uniform rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls. at $6 80@$7 25 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 35@$13 50 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues in moderate demand at $6 80@$9 50 for Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales 450 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in fair request at $4 85@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 625 bbls. Cornmeal is inactive at $[illegible]@$[illegible] 50 for Western, $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 175 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been decidedly more animation in Wheat, particularly in Spring, prices of fair to prime lots of which have been quoted much higher, on extensive export purchases, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 270,500 bushels, chiefly for export, and part from store and to arrive, including White Western at $1 70@$1 80; Red and Amber Western at $1 55@$1 73, chiefly new crop, at $1 67@$1 68½; No. 1 Spring, common to very choice, at $1 63@$1 70; No. 2 Spring, soft to very choice, at from $1 47@$1 59, the latter rate for very handsome Milwaukee, near at hand; closing at about $1 57@$1 58 for prime Milwaukee, and $1 54@$1 55 for good Chicago, afloat; White Kentucky at $1 80@$1 82; Amber Tennessee at $1 70@$1 75; Amber St. Louis at $1 67; and White California at $1 77@$1 77½, chiefly at $1 77 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in reduced supply and comparatively light demand at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 59,000 bushels at 80c.@$1 09½c. for damaged New Mixed Western; $1 10@$1 15c. for common to choice New Mixed Western; closing at about $1 14@$1 15 for the best, afloat, $1 14@$1 15 for White; and $1 15 for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in limited demand and quoted nominally at from $1 25@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been moderately active, but quoted cheaper on freer offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels at 80c.@81c., nearly all at 80c., for sound Old Western afloat, 79c.@80c. for State, and 70c.@76c. for New Crop Southern, Jersey and Pennsylvania, ₱ bushel. The export clearances were 1,200 bbls. Flour and 36,546 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 2,102 bbls. Flour and 28,717 bushels Wheat for Glasgow, 13,043 bushels Wheat for Cork, and 6,839 bushels Wheat for Antwerp. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Thursday and noon on Friday, covered 29 loads of Lumber, 7 of Coal, 4 of Wheat, 3 of Corn, 2 each of Salt and Staves, and 1 each of Oil and Flour.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Aug. 6:

Lumber—H. A. Harbeck, Oswego; Rosanna, Buffalo; Snow Flake, Rome; Ira Gould, Oswego; Russell Smith, Oswego; A. A. Dodge, Oswego; Fred W. Taylor, Oswego; Roanoke, Oswego; G. V. Bailey, Oswego; J. Defendorf, Oswego; C. Johnson, Oswego; Seth Clark, Rome; D. P. Stafford, Buffalo; Charles Conant, Buffalo; G. W. A. Smith, Buffalo; Austin Scott, Buffalo; G. H. Pappleton, Buffalo; J. N. Scatchard, Buffalo; J. K. Post, Oswego; J. B. Taylor, Oswego; J. J. Austin, Oswego; John Bliss, Oswego; George Norris, Oswego; Valvy, Oswego; Sabbath Keeper No. 2, Oswego; General Seigel, Lyons Falls; E. J. Veile, Corning; Monitor, Corning.

Coal—Emma J. Barnard, Geneva; Garwood Lewis, Watkins; J. Allison, Buffalo; Captain P. Hammond, Geneva; Colonel J. H. Starks, Geneva; J. Williams, Jr., Geneva; Warrior, Buffalo.

Pyrites—Dan Scott, Rome.

Salt—John H. Coates, Syracuse; James L. Breed, Syracuse.

Corn—Humbolt, Buffalo; T. A. Bulkley, Buffalo; Albion, Syracuse.

Staves—H. R. Hoyt, Buffalo; R. H. Beckwith, Buffalo.

Wheat—B. Van Alstyne, Montezuma; Marquette, Buffalo; F. F. Stoddard, Buffalo; L. Steel, Buffalo.

Oil—Major Anderson, Buffalo.

Flour—I. Butts, Rochester.

HAY—Old North River Bale Hay has been lightly dealt in, chiefly at 60c., for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. New continues in demand at from 60c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in request and steady at $1@$1 40 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand at previous rates, including American at 7c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@10c.; Michigan, 6c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts were 47 bales: export clearances, 2,616 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 29,866 Hides and 514 bales Hides; sales, 12,450 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 1,250 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@21¼ lbs., private terms; 3,500 Dry Orinoco, 20½ lbs., private terms; 1,300 Dry Bogota, 20 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Port-au-Platt, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Dry Texas, 22½ lbs., 21c.@21½c.; 600 Dry Mexican, 27 lbs., 20¼c.; 300 Wet Salted Savanilla, private terms; 100 Wet Salted St. Croix, private terms; 900 Wet Salted Texas, part to arrive, 66@80 lbs., private terms; 1,500 City Slaughter, 66@68 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 187,100 Hides, (same time last year 143,100—year before, 132,000,) as follows: 88,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 16,500 Dry Montevideo, 17,000 Dry Rio Grande, 13,000 Dry Orinoco, 6,800 Dry California, 3,700 Dry Porto Cabello, 1,000 Dry Central American, 1,200 Dry Sisal, 3,800 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 2,000 Dry Bahia, 11,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 6,000 Dry and Salted Texas, 2,600 Dry and Salted Parnahiba, 1,300 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 9,500 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, from Europe, 500 Wet Salted California, 2,200 Wet Salted Havana, 1,000 Wet Salted Sisal.

LEATHER—The market has been dull to-day; prices have favored buyers. The week's receipts have been 62,000 Sides.

MOLASSES—The market closes very tamely, though being generally quoted steady. No important transactions were reported to-day. We quote: New Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@70c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@95c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon........	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon........	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon........	—@—	43c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon........	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon........	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon........	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon........	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been only a very moderate movement in this line since our last. Spirits Turpentine has been lightly dealt in on the basis of 42c.@42½c., mainly 42½c. for merchantable lots, ₱ gallon; sales, 231 bbls. Crude Turpentine and Tar remain as last noticed. Resin has been held with rather more confidence, on a moderate inquiry, on the basis of $2 25@$2 30, generally at $2 27½@$2 30 for strained ₱ 280 lbs. Sales have been reported of some 1,300 bbls. of all grades within our range. There were no receipts reported; the export clearances were 308 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43½c., chiefly at 42½c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 60@$3 65; Resin at $2 25@$10 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—A very quiet market has been reported for most kinds at, in most instances, essentially unaltered rates. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 07½@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 77½; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95; Bleached Sperm, $2; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@86c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 45@$1 47½ ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The day has been a very quiet one in all kinds, without any notable fluctuations in values. There was a light trade noted in Crude in bulk at 17¼c.@17½c., chiefly at 17¼c., at which 470 bbls. were placed, and in barrels at about 23c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were 1,050 bbls.; at Philadelphia 1,350 bbls. No export clearances have been reported. Refined Oil has been sparingly sought after, and has been quoted barely steady. Holders asked 32¼c.@33c., and buyers offered 32c. for Standard White, here, for prompt delivery. No important dealings transpired. At Philadelphia, business was also dull, while Standard White was quoted at 31½c. bid, and 31¾c.@32c. asked, for prompt delivery; 32¼c. bid, and 32¾c. asked for lines for August, September and October delivery; and 33c. generally given as the quotation for lines for the last three months of the year, at which latter rate some 1,500 bbls. (or 500 bbls. each month) were represented as having been disposed of. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 3,893 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,413 bbls. The export clearances hence were 228,883 gallons by the ship *Helene* for Bremen; 132,681 gallons by the bark *Carleton* for Cork and orders; and 82,248 gallons by the brig *Annie M. Young* for Stettin. Standard White, in cases, has been quiet to-day at from 38c.@39c., and Prime White at 39c.@40c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., has been in fair request at 9½c. ₱ gallon; sales, 750 bbls.; receipts, 172 bbls. In cases it has been quoted at 15¾c.@16c. ₱ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 95, and for Refined $2 20, each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $33 12½@$33 25, closing at about $33 20 for New Mess; $33@$33 50 for City Mess; $29 25@$30 50 for Prime Mess; $31 75@$32 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats are in request at buoyant prices; sales have been reported of 160 packages, at 14¼c.@15c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 21¼c.@22¼c. for Bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet but firm; sales 110 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 16¼c.@16½c. ₱ lb. Lard is inactive at former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 450 tierces and bbls. at 17¼c.@20¼c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17¾c.@18c. for City, and 19¾c.@19⅞c. for Prime Steam, ₱ lb. Beef is inactive at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales 175 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and heavy, including New Prime Mess at $18@$24; Indian Mess at $24@$30 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue in demand at $25@$30 ₱ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese have been in request at our quotations:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb........	.37	@40
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb........	.34	@36
Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb...	.25	@27
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ lb...	.38	@40
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ lb........	.33	@37
Western, Fair to Good, ₱ lb........	.21	@24
State and Western, Common, ₱ lb........	.16	@18

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ₱ lb........	15¾	@16
Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb........	14	@15
Factories, common, ₱ lb........	10	@12
Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb........	7	@11
Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb........	14	@15½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb........	12½	@13½

SUGARS—The market has been quoted steady, but the dealings have been comparatively limited to-day, sales having been reported of only 730 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11¾c.@14c., including 400 hhds. grocery grades Cuba at from 13¾c.@14c., and 115 boxes Havana at from 12¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted steady at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅞c.@12¼c.; very good to choice do. at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¾c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¾c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14¾c.@15¼c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12½c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good request at prices ranging from 14c.@16c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—The market has been quiet but firm, with a small stock available, especially of Prime. Sales have been reported of 81,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12¼c.; also, 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20¼c., and 32,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been held more firmly, but has been inactive, chiefly on the basis of $1 12 ₱ gallon; sales, 315 bbls.; receipts, 335 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been more activity in the market to-day, without any very notable changes in rates. The bulk of the business has been in the line of Flour and Wheat shipments. For Liverpool the engagements include 300 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 4,700 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d., chiefly at 1s. 10½d. by sail and 2s. 6d. by steam ₱ bbl.; 75,000 bushels Wheat at 7¼d. by sail and 8½d. by steam ₱ bushel; 250 bales Hops, by steam, at ½d. ₱ lb.; 6,500 boxes Cheese at 40s.; 150 boxes Bacon at 35s. ₱ ton, and small lots of Tobacco at 17s. 6d. ₱ hhd. For London, 4,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Bristol, an Italian brig, with 2,500 quarters Wheat, at 5s. ₱ quarter. For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, with 2,500 quarters Wheat, at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter. For Cork and orders, an American bark, with 2,500 quarters Wheat, and a British brig, with 1,700 quarters do. at 6s. ₱ quarter. For Glasgow, a British bark, with 2,400 quarters Wheat, at 5s. 1½d. ₱ quarter. For Vigo a Norwegian bark, with 1,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 2,000 cases do. at 1s. 2d. ₱ case. For Amsterdam, a North German ship, with 1,600 hhds. Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 22s. 6d. ₱ hhd. For Callao and back to Valencia, an American ship, at £3,000 sterling for the round voyage.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 9, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
GREEN BUSHES. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SELF. Principal characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. R. Floyd and Miss Annie Deland.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MYSTERIES OF CARROM, &C. Leading character by Mr. Whalley.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LALLA ROOKH, &c. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell. Large collection of curiosities.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It now seems that the "satisfactory explanations" which the more violent among the advisers of the Sultan proposed to demand from the Viceroy of Egypt involved a degradation to which the latter could not possibly have been expected to submit. It was proposed in the Turkish Council—probably by MUSTAPHA PASHA, the Viceroy's discontented brother, recently appointed to Ministerial office by the Sultan—that ISMAIL PASHA should be called upon to give explanations at Constantinople, in person, with regard to his proceedings during his recent tour in Europe. At Constantinople, however, it is said that the representatives of the Great Powers had interfered, and that the demand was not likely to be pressed. A Paris dispatch, on the other hand, states that the impression in Cairo was that the Viceroy would go to Constantinople in obedience to the "demand" of the Sultan. We now learn that the great Powers, while urging "conciliation and moderation" upon the Sultan, have also recommended the Viceroy to abandon or modify his pretensions, and that some temporary arrangement will be patched up by which the opening of the Suez Canal can take place without any occurrence calculated to humiliate the Viceroy or to tread unduly upon the prerogative of the Sultan. But the former is evidently bent upon ultimate independence, and no settlement which does not secure it for him can be regarded as permanent.

The British Government has refused to recognize Mr JAMES HAGGERTY, the new United States Consul to Glasgow, because, it is asserted, he has been prominent in the Fenian movements.

It is reported in Paris that the Carlist leaders have just had a conference in the south of France, and have resolved to enter Spain and make another appeal to the people in behalf of DON CARLOS. The clergy among the Carlists are threatened by the Government.

The Canada Loan bill was read for the third time and passed in the Commons late Saturday evening.

The last London *Saturday Review* has an article on the coming international boat race on the Thames, with a good word for both crews. The cable dispatch asserts that the date of the race has not yet been decided upon.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Steamship *Henry Chauncey*, from Aspinwall, Aug 1, we are in receipt of late news from Central and South America. Rumors of a revolution in favor of MOSQUERA were current in Bogota, but no definite reports of movements were at hand. Peruvian advices referred principally to the solemn inauguration of the railroad to connect Pisco with Lima. Nicaragua letters set forth that the Government forces were constantly being increased, and that hopes of a speedy suppression of the rebellion were gaining strength every day.

GENERAL.

Cuban mail news, just now at hand in Washington, reports the arrival of reinforcements for the revolutionists, and reproduces statements in regard to Spanish defeats in rather unimportant encounters. The town of Holguin was said to be in the hands of the revolutionists, who contemplated making it their seat of government.

Affairs in Japan, according to the London *Morning Post*, are very much unsettled, and the hostility to foreigners is so intense that the English men-of-war in Chinese waters have been ordered to Yokohama, and the English regiment is ordered to remain there for the present, for the protection of English residents.

The Susquehanna Railroad war continues. Yesterday Hon. R. H. PRUYN was appointed Receiver of the road by Judge PECKMAN, of Albany, and Superintendent VAN VALKENBURG was placed in charge of the office. During the forenoon JAMES FISK, JR., appeared, and demanded admission, announcing that he had been appointed Receiver by Judge BARNARD. Being refused by Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, a tussle followed between Mr. FISK and some men whom he had brought and the Superintendent's men, which resulted in the defeat of the former. Mr. FISK was arrested, but soon discharged. After the battle he and Mr. VAN VALKENBURG became the strongest friends. The Albany Common Council, at a special meeting, removed Mr. HERRICK as representative of the city in the Board of Directors. Several more injunctions and counter-injunctions were served during the day. Latest news show that the strife is by no means ended.

A dispatch received in Washington Saturday, from the Secretary of the Senter Committee in Tennessee, says that SENTER has made a clean sweep of East, Middle and West Tennessee, and that his majority in the State is estimated at at least 50,000.

The examination of General THOMAS W. EGAN, charged with preparing fraudulent payrolls in his capacity as United States Weigher, was resumed before Commissioner OSBORN, Saturday. No decision was reached.

Ten of the steamer *Dubuque* rioters, whose examination has been in progress at Rock Island, Ill., for several days, have been held on the charge of murder.

Three men, named HARGROVE, HAND and LASTOR, were arrested at Augusta, Ga., Saturday, charged with robbing the Southern Express Company of $5,000, on the Central Railroad.

It is understood that in the event of Empress EUGENIE making the tour of this country, the Navy Department will be advised by the commanding officer of the United States Squadron in Europe in time to make preparations for her reception. The French fleet to convoy the Empress across the Atlantic will, in that event, probably, be escorted by Rear-Admiral RADFORD, in his flagship, the *Franklin*.

General ROSECRANS has telegraphed from San Francisco to Hon. A. J. THURMAN, at Columbus, Ohio, his declination of the nomination of the Democrats of Governor. The telegram is given elsewhere.

The report that Secretary BOUTWELL contemplates an early trip to San Francisco is probably premature, as the Treasury authorities have no information whatever of such an intention on the part of the Secretary.

The reception of President GRANT at Newburg Saturday was of the most enthusiastic character. The ceremonies took place in WASHINGTON'S headquarters, where he took farewell of his army and refused the offer of a crown. Graceful allusions were made in the speeches to these incidents.

The business men, laboring men, property holders, and all others of Quincy, Ill., met at that place on Friday night, and declared in favor of the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific Railroad. The city proposes to subscribe $500,000 to the enterprise.

N. A. STURDIVANT, who was elected Mayor of Richmond, Va., in 1866, but was rejected by the military authorities, died yesterday.

Governor HOFFMAN will deliver the address before the Saratoga Agricultural Society on Thursday, Sept. 9.

Hon. A. O. ALLEN, of Boston, whose sudden attack of insanity, at Duxbury, Mass., during the cable celebration, has been mentioned, died Saturday in the McLean Insane Asylum in Somerville, one of the suburbs of Boston.

Dispatches were recently sent from the Navy Department to Rear Admiral HOFF, commanding our squadron in Cuban waters, ordering him on their receipt, to leave the squadron in charge of the senior officer next in command, and proceed with his flagship, the *Albany*, to Portsmouth, N. H. It is therefore probable that Admiral HOFF will be at home in a few days.

At the Saratoga races Saturday *Vauxhall* ran three miles, under 108 pounds, in 5:30, and *Corsican* ran one and a quarter miles in 3:07¾—the time in each case being the fastest ever made in America.

The weather Saturday and the day before was extremely cold in various parts of the country. A dispatch from Lewiston, Me., states that there was a slight frost in low lands; and one from Concord, N. H., that on Mount Washington there was something of a snow-storm on Friday, and that ice formed during the night. In the country fifteen miles back of Montreal there was also a snow-storm on Friday.

The West Indian and Panama Telegraph Company propose to connect South America with Europe and the United States, by means of a cable from Cuba to Central America. The Company have issued their prospectus, and propose to proceed at once to work.

Saturday, a jury was impaneled by Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, to hold an inquest over the body of MINNIE ROSENBURG, the little child run over and killed while gathering flowers along the road near the Northern confines of the city, by a Union Hill car. The man who drove the car has been arrested, and is held to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, which usually convenes in New-York, will meet at the Union League House, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Provisions will be made for the elections in Texas and Mississippi. The delegates from those States have arrived.

A dispatch received in Washington at the Treasury Department Saturday announces the death, by drowning, on the 4th inst., at St. Marks, Florida, of THOMAS A. STAYNER, the Collector of Customs at that place.

Quite as much eagerness to view the eclipse of the sun Saturday was displayed in this City and throughout the country as was anticipated. We print elsewhere an account of local scenes and a quantity of telegraphic intelligence from all parts of the United States.

In the Surrogate's Court during the past week, the will of the late Mr. RUFUS L. LORD, of "The Lord Bond Robbery" notoriety, was admitted to probate. The deceased was a bachelor, and left property valued at $4,000,000. He left surviving four brothers, one sister and about seventy relatives in degrees more remote. DAVID N. and THOMAS LORD, brothers of the deceased, received the larger portion of the property.

The photograph of the person who committed suicide at Crewe, England, a few weeks ago, and who was then supposed to be in some way connected with the Ocean Bank robbery, has been recognized beyond doubt as that of WM. LEISS, formerly a Custom-house broker at No. 55 Broadway, and at one time a runner at Castle Garden. LEISS is said to have been involved in both domestic and pecuniary difficulties here, and to have borne a not very enviable character. The photograph is that of a man of about 55 years of age, whose features have become emaciated by sickness or dissipation.

Miss HEZLETON, of Brooklyn, died at No. 79 Halsey-street, Newark, Saturday, from the effects of a surgical operation performed by Dr. JAMES B. CUTTER, of Newark, on Tuesday last, to remove an ovarian tumor.

CLEMENT HARWOOD, the English forger, with his companions, JOHN HUTCHER and wife, left for Liverpool Saturday in the Inman steamer *City of Washington*, in charge of Detective IRVING, of the New-York Central Police. This step was taken in consequence of the earnest request of the accused that he might be immediately sent to England, to meet any charge that might be preferred against him.

There were two more cases of yellow fever at quarantine Saturday, one of them proving fatal.

More Cables.

The remarkable success of the French Cable,—the perfect ease and safety with which the work of laying it was carried on from beginning to end,—has given a new impetus to the business of establishing cable lines.

Beside the projected "American" line, we have learned of several other projected lines within the last few days. We have heard of the organization of a company in London for the purpose of laying a telegraph cable from Scotland, by way of the Orkney and Faroe Islands, to Quebec; and the dispatch which conveyed the news also informed us that this line, after its completion, would probably be purchased by the British Post Office Department. We have also had a dispatch from Lisbon to the effect that the Portuguese Chambers have adopted a resolution authorizing the Government to grant concessions to companies desiring to lay submarine cables to or from the shores of Portugal. And again we had a dispatch yesterday from London, announcing the formation of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company,—the design of which is to connect South America with Europe and the United States by means of a cable from Cuba to Central America. Less directly connected with American interests than these projected lines, is the line that will be laid early next year between Falmouth, (England,) Gibraltar and Malta,—which latter point is already in telegraphic communication with Egypt, from which a cable will be laid to Bombay next April.

We shall doubtless behold an immense extension of ocean cable telegraphy within the next ten or twenty years. With every new line there have been improvements in the cables themselves, and in the method of laying them down. The work can now be carried on with something like assurance. Capitalists are now ready to make investments in this direction. And it will only need to be shown that any given line is required in order to secure the means and the enterprise that will speedily put it in operation.

Between this country and the countries of Europe we require not only one or two cables,—but we believe that, ere many years pass away, we will have half a dozen, if not half a score or even a score of ocean cables. The business of the English line has steadily and very largely increased with every month of its operation; and, though the price of dispatches has been reduced four times, the growth of the Company's receipts has increased with every reduction of their rates. But the public have yet made no such use of the cable as they would do if the rates were as low as they might be with cables laid down as cheaply as they may be laid with our present facilities and experience. It is only in the larger operations of business, and in the larger matters of interest, that ocean telegraphy is now used. There are thousands of matters of daily life, and thousands of affairs of social and personal concern, that ought to go abroad by cable just as they constantly go from place to place in our own country by the telegraph wire. In this view, our relations with Great Britain would assuredly keep a number of lines always active; our intercourse with France would give profitable employment to others. The five or six millions of Germans in this country, if once they found that they could communicate cheaply, simply and quickly with their friends and relatives in the Fatherland, would give abundance of business to several German-American lines; while our growing intercourse with Southern Europe would require lines direct to points in Spain, Portugal or Italy.

As an illustration, witness the enormous extension of telegraph lines and telegraph business in this country during the last ten years. Every town of a thousand people has its telegraph wire, and few of them get one before they are eager for another with new connections. Family concerns as well as national affairs,—matters of love as well as of business,—personal as well as public interests,—are material for the telegraph. And there is no doubt that ocean cables between America and Europe will yet be brought into requisition for all similar purposes. As another illustration, take the analogy between the growth of telegraph business and the growth of postal business. When mails were few and slow, and postage was high, people wrote but few letters, and wrote chiefly on occasions of grave concern. But when railroads and steamers were introduced and mails were sent from place to place with the utmost rapidity,—when England got penny postage and this country three cent postage,—the postal business increased enormously; and now in these countries, more letters are mailed every week than were mailed during a whole year a quarter of a century ago. Just as facilities of transmission have been increased and cheapened, has the volume of correspondence swelled; and the same results have been experienced in every country which has established the proper conditions.

As it has been with the inland telegraph business, and the postal business, so it will be with the cable business. We have hardly yet seen the latter begin to develop itself. With the new cables that have been projected, and with the many others that will yet be laid down, we shall see it developed into proportions far beyond what now seem credible.

Church and State.

Another step has been taken in the Cheney case at Chicago. Judge JAMESON has refused to dissolve the injunction he lately issued against the Ecclesiastical Court engaged in trying Mr. CHENEY for omitting the ritualistic word "regeneration" from the baptismal service.

The victory, thus far, in this famous suit, is Mr. CHENEY'S. It is a victory, however, won outside of his Church organization rather than within it—a technical and legal triumph, not a doctrinal or ritualistic one. What the rector of Christ's Church has accomplished is to show to the satisfaction of a secular Court that his ecclesiastical judges did not, in the trial, follow the rules and canons of their own Church. That by taking exceptions on these points, and carrying them to a civil tribunal for determination, Mr. CHENEY would gain his case, has long been probable; but the informalities and errors of Bishop WHITEHOUSE'S Court are of very little general interest compared with the broader question whether the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church are henceforth to use as much and as little of the prescribed forms of worship and the prescribed forms of administering the sacraments, as may suit their "conscientious convictions" or their individual convenience. We are aware that a difference of opinion exists regarding the importance, and indeed the very object, of the Church organization, one party viewing the Church chiefly as a school for discipline and instruction in the Christian life, and the opposite extreme valuing it mainly as a voluntary association of persons who have been justified by faith so that to the one class formulas of worship may seem very binding and sacred, which to the latter might appear chiefly "made to break." The main question in Mr. CHENEY'S case, however, is, as we have said, not necessarily one of "religious liberty" against "ecclesiastical despotism;" but whether a minister of that Church should revise, on his individual authority, the Book of Common Prayer, for public use in his parish.

Nevertheless, as the decision of the Superior Court shows, this main question has not been decided. What *has* been decided is, not that Mr. CHENEY did not disobey the rules of his Church in a matter of substance, but that Bishop WHITEHOUSE and the Ecclesiastical Court disobeyed them in matters of form. Judge JAMESON has a good reputation for legal ability. He laid down very bluntly the doctrine that in the United States any religious society whatever stands before the law as a mere voluntary association, "like a base-ball club, a lyceum, or an organization for the construction and operation of a railroad." How, then, does the civil Court get jurisdiction over this case? Because material interests of the petitioner are involved in it—namely, his salary of $4,500 per year, and the rental of his parsonage; and, having thus acquired, as the Court holds it did, authority in the premises, and finding,—in a clear violation of the Church canon committed by Bishop WHITEHOUSE in his proceedings in convening the ecclesiastical judges,—good cause for enjoining the latter against taking away the petitioner's living, the injunction was served.

But, whether "regenerate" be or be not equivalent to "born anew" in the baptismal service; and whether because it is or is not so equivalent, it shall therefore be read or omitted at the discretion of the minister; and whether "liturgical revision" is to be secured on Bishop MCILVAINE'S plan of a convention, or on Mr. CHENEY'S plan of each rector "revising" to suit himself—these, which are the main points of the controversy, are no nearer settlement than ever The case goes up to the Supreme Court in January.

The Next Republican Convention.

Most of the Republican papers of the State have recently undertaken to give the apportionment of delegates in the next State Convention, under the new rule of representation, adopted at Syracuse last Fall. These lists have all been incomplete and erroneous—incomplete in only showing the representation by counties, instead of by Assembly Districts, and erroneous in basing it on the Gubernatorial instead of on the Presidential vote. The proposed change of apportionment had its origin in the adoption of the following resolutions, offered by Mr. CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, at the last State Convention:

Resolved, That the representation in the State Conventions of the Republican Party in this State hereafter shall be as follows: First, one delegate from each Assembly District; second, one additional delegate from each Assembly District for every 1,500, or fractional part of 1,500, which shall be over 750 Republican votes polled in such district; the apportionment to be made upon the Presidential vote of 1868, and every four years thereafter.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee be, and are hereby directed, in the calls for future Conventions of the party, to order the representation on the above basis.

The following statement, showing the number of votes cast for GRANT in each Assembly District, and the number of delegates to which each district will be entitled on the prescribed basis, has been prepared by a prominent Republican with much care; and we venture to say will be found correct:

Counties.	Votes for Grant.	Delegates.
Albany:		
First District	3,300	3
Second District	2,905	3
Third District	3,331	3
Fourth District	2,601	3
Alleghany	6,555	5
Broome	5,727	5
Cattaraugus:		
First District	2,882	3
Second District	3,271	3
Cayuga:		
First District	3,873	4
Second District	4,388	4
Chautauqua:		
First District	4,201	4
Second District	5,186	4
Chemung	3,709	3
Chenango	5,875	5
Clinton	4,213	4
Columbia:		
First District	2,676	3
Second District	2,678	3
Cortland	4,082	4
Delaware:		
First District	3,024	3
Second District	2,597	3
Dutchess:		
First District	4,072	4
Second District	4,134	4
Erie:		
First District	2,518	3
Second District	3,201	3
Third District	3,772	4
Fourth District	2,910	3
Fifth District	3,574	3
Essex	3,606	3
Franklin	3,403	3
Fulton and Hamilton	3,864	4
Genesee	4,254	4
Greene	3,447	3
Herkimer	5,346	5
Jefferson:		
First District	4,119	4
Second District	4,302	4
Kings:		
First District	1,645	2
Second District	4,164	4
Third District	1,892	2
Fourth District	3,527	3
Fifth District	3,818	4
Sixth District	2,943	3
Seventh District	2,994	3
Eighth District	3,330	3
Ninth District	3,394	3
Lewis	3,412	3
Livingston	4,823	4
Madison:		
First District	3,289	3
Second District	2,977	3
Monroe:		
First District	2,959	3
Second District	5,412	5
Third District	3,311	3
Montgomery	2,981	3
New-York:		
First District	1,617	2
Second District	854	2
Third District	912	2
Fourth District	1,399	2
Fifth District	2,472	3
Sixth District	1,507	2
Seventh District	3,065	3
Eighth District	3,086	3
Ninth District	3,833	4
Tenth District	2,472	3
Eleventh District	3,661	3
Twelfth District	1,634	2
Thirteenth District	3,011	3
Fourteenth District	1,610	2
Fifteenth District	2,469	3
Sixteenth District	2,306	3
Seventeenth District	3,097	3
Eighteenth District	2,322	3
Nineteenth District	946	2
Twentieth District	2,585	3
Twenty-first District	2,884	3
Niagara:		
First District	2,664	3
Second District	2,444	3
Oneida:		
First District	2,719	3
Second District	3,321	3
Third District	2,613	3
Fourth District	3,940	4
Onondaga:		
First District	4,199	4
Second District	4,784	4
Third District	3,652	3
Ontario:		
First District	2,859	3
Second District	2,923	3
Orange:		
First District	4,268	4
Second District	3,860	4
Orleans	3,904	4
Oswego:		
First District	3,085	3
Second District	3,032	3
Third District	3,496	3
Otsego:		
First District	3,128	3
Second District	3,442	3
Putnam	1,557	2
Queens:		
First District	2,174	2
Second District	2,799	3
Rensselaer:		
First District	4,305	4
Second District	3,238	3
Third District	3,008	3
Richmond	2,221	2
Rockland	1,866	2
St. Lawrence:		
First District	3,939	4
Second District	4,103	4
Third District	3,846	4
Saratoga:		
First District	3,069	3
Second District	3,367	3
Schenectady	2,473	3
Schoharie	3,284	3
Schuyler	2,771	3
Seneca	2,807	3
Steuben:		
First District	4,184	4
Second District	4,463	4
Suffolk	4,589	4
Sullivan	3,287	3
Tioga	4,323	4
Tompkins	4,646	4
Ulster:		
First District	2,202	2
Second District	2,732	3
Third District	3,110	3
Warren	2,711	3
Washington:		
First District	3,688	3
Second District	2,974	3
Wayne:		
First District	3,307	3
Second District	3,015	3
Westchester:		
First District	2,869	3
Second District	3,176	3
Third District	3,598	3
Wyoming	4,228	4
Yates	3,126	3
Total		412

This gives a convention of four hundred and twelve delegates—twenty-eight more than under the old rule of three delegates from each district. The changes are not so numerous as it has been supposed they would be. Only fifteen districts have lost, and these but one delegate each. Thirty-three districts have gained one each, and five districts two each, while all the other seventy-five districts remain unchanged. The gains, as is just, are in the Republican parts of the State, and the losses in and near New-York. This City is reduced from sixty-three to fifty-six, losing relatively about one-sixth of its voice in the Convention. Kings remains the same—two losses and two gains balancing each other. The five districts which are raised from three delegates apiece to five are—Alleghany, Broome, Chenango, Herkimer and the Rochester District of Monroe.

It is to be presumed that a plan of representation so equitable as this will be adopted in the several Assembly Districts of the State for their district conventions. In a few of them it has already been done.

Our Need of a Great University.

The late Philological Convention adopted a resolution favoring the establishment of a great American University. In its discussion some members expressed confidence that the day was not distant when such an institution would not only exist, but be everywhere recognized as one of the mighty powers and glories of the Republic. In all this we heartily concur, and we would rejoice if any word of ours could forward such a grand desideratum.

That part of national education which consists in *popular* instruction is one of our grand national features. We inherited it from our fathers, and since our earliest years have been taught to consider it, what it really is, the very palladium of our free institutions. We have imposed upon ourselves the heaviest taxes in order to sustain it, and have framed the most elaborate plans in order to extend its power and usefulness.

But there is another department of public education which has commanded no such universal attention, and which has been too much disregarded by even the thinking men of the country. While universal pains have been taken to widen and improve the common school system of our States, nothing like a proportionate effort has been made to elevate our higher institutions of learning. Our colleges, during the last generation, though they have greatly multiplied in number, have absolutely deteriorated in character. They have lowered their standard of attainments; relaxed the rigor of their examinations; have enlarged their number of studies, only to make research more difficult, and shallowness more respectable—and the consequence has been that instead of rising, they have been, for the last twenty years, rather sinking in the public respect and confidence.

There has, of late, been a growing conviction among our reflecting men that our higher institutions were not meeting the demand of the country, and that something should be done to give our system of education its proper elevation and completeness. It is felt, particularly, that the great want is a want of *universities*, in the true sense of the term. Colleges and universities are both necessary to a system of education. They each have their distinct capacities and functions. It is the business of the former to complete the course of authoritative training, begun at our common schools and continued at our academies and high schools; and it is the business of the latter to afford every advantage and facility for promoting manly self-discipline, and for pursuing, as far as one is ambitious to go, any of the paths of human knowledge. It is true that we already have institutions that call themselves universities; but not one of them possess either the number of Professors, or the varied course of lectures, or the large libraries, or the extensive apparatus, or, in any respect, the broad and free organization, the large and independent resources, the exalted standard and grade of education that belong to a regular university. They sustain the same relation to the universities we ought to have that the gymnasia of Germany and the lyceums of France bear to the universities of their respective countries.

An university such as we ought to have should be the great national centre of intellectual power and influence. It should possess the most comprehensive organization, a colossal library and to the amplest extent all the *material* auxiliaries of learning. It should have the professional services of the most profound thinkers and most accomplished scholars of the country—men who know and feel their mission; whose whole intellect and heart are pervaded with enthusiasm for their calling; who would strive to educate human souls not for merely secular uses, but after a sublime ideal; who would teach in order to up-build, and be themselves up-built in teaching; men who have developed to their greatest capacity their powers of thought, observation and reasoning, their imagination and taste, their conscience and moral determination, who themselves *practically* know that training and that discipline by which the soul best grows into every form of intellectual force and moral worth.

The education that such an institution would give would be worthy of the name. It would be a symmetrical and complete *educing* of all the higher faculties of our nature—that "complete and generous education" which MILTON so grandly sounds the praises of, which "fits a man to perform justly, skillfully and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war."

Had we such a great university in successful operation we should have fewer sensation-mongers in our pulpits, fewer scribblers in our editorial sanctums, fewer empirics in our sick rooms, fewer pettifoggers in our courts of justice, fewer bunglers in our studios of art, fewer demagogues in our halls of legislation, fewer smatterers in our lecture associations, and fewer people everywhere about us, who, to quote the language of old JOHN MILTON again, "are tossed and turmoiled with unballasted wits," and "shocked and deluded with their ragged notions and babblements." We should have in every sphere of life more true full-grown men with "sinews equal to those which HOMER gave ULYSSES," ever doing high battle for truth and justice and humanity—men of sound heart, strong arm and clear ken,—men to adorn every profession, to dignify every office and to labor like giants in every field of duty—men who would carry forward every science with tireless devotion, who renovate and immeasurably elevate our national art and our national literature, and men who, possessed by great ideas and guided by cardinal principles, could not be beguiled by the glittering delusions and plausible expedients of the day, but would think and act in sole reference to those great unvarying agencies which control the *vital* and permanent interests of society.

It is a national reproach that we cannot boast of a single institution, at all comparable in dignity or efficiency to any one of the hundred universities in Europe. Why should one of these petty German principalities, whose domain hardly exceeds that of one of our counties, so far overshadow in its literary advantages the largest and richest and proudest republic in the world? Surely none have greater need of them than we. The tremendous energies and responsibilities of our Government require more than any other the fullest culture and discipline of all the faculties of our nature; and surely the spirit of a free people ought to be mightier to the production of everything that can educate and beautify and strengthen humanity than the will of Princes. The better class of universities even in the Old World, though supported by the State, are institutions which are liberal and popular in all their tendencies. Their constant effort is to free and extend human thought, and they put every *means* of intellectual improvement within the easy grasp of all. They are the great original sources of knowledge, and their influence is to purify and to quicken and invigorate all of the branches of popular education. Germany is indebted to them, and them only, for the most perfect system of public instruction the world has ever seen. We have been too long without their beneficent influence—too long for our good name, and too long for our highest private and public interests. It is truly humiliating that our few American students who seek the benefit of the highest forms of education, are obliged to cross the sea and solicit the advantages of institutions founded by royal munificence. Young, free-born republicans, to secure the highest means of usefulness, have to begin by lowering themselves to the condition of pensioners upon monarchical bounty! Just the reverse should be the case. European students, as a thing of course, should *finish* their education in the Great Republic, securing not only all the best advantages offered at home, but a practical insight into principles of government indispensable to the redemption of the Old World from its ages of misrule.

Parties at the South.

A controversy relating to the Democratic Party engages the attention of many Southern journals. The key-note was struck by the Savannah *Republican*, which rebuked the folly of Northern Democratic nominations, and counseled the South to keep clear of Democratic entanglements. The facts assigned by the Savannah journalist were undoubted; the prudence of his advice was as apparent as the integrity of the motive which dictated it. But the old believers in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions protested against interference with their idolatry. They worship the dead Past in full hope of its joyful resurrection. The Democratic Party is to them as the ark of the covenant; it is the depository of the principles and promises on which they rely for deliverance from the abominations of reconstruction. Deprive these men of fellowship with that party, and you take from them their last hope.

But this class, judging of them by the newspapers that echo their views, are, numerically, an almost insignificant minority. More practical ideas animate the majority. They adopt the saying of a Portuguese Minister: "Let us bury the dead and take care of the living." Deprecating appeals to party traditions, they propose to apply their brains and hands "to develop and utilize the limitless resources" with which Providence has blessed their section. They see that any attempt to "galvanize the dead party organizations of the past" will produce only disappointment and defeat; and they urge that prosperity and peace can be secured only "by union, justice, obedience to law, steadfast pursuit of the right," and an honest fulfillment of their obligations.

Of such are the men who, with Republican help, elected WALKER in Virginia and SENTER in Tennessee. Such are they who under the name of "Conservative Republican organizations" will almost certainly carry Mississippi and Texas in November. They care nothing for party alliances or party traditions. The new era has dawned upon them with new duties, which they avow their readiness to perform.

Rejecting the Democratic Party, as such, and discarding antique Democratic maxims as of no more practical account than the inscriptions on the Pyramids, they are equally averse to pure and simple Republican organizations. They prefer to stand aloof from strict party lines. They are anxious for lasting pacification on the basis of reconstruction, and will work to that end. But while good judgment keeps them back from the Northern Democracy, feeling—perhaps principle—keeps them apart from extreme Republican partisanship. They propose to restore peace and prosperity to their States, and for that purpose seek new, non-partisan alliances. In this combination the foundation is laid for a new organization, which, for some time to come, will probably control the political concerns of the South.

It is not a coalition in a corrupt or demoralizing sense. It is not a combination from which honest Republicans must necessarily shrink, or which Northern Republicans may properly assail. For it stands squarely upon a Republican foundation. Strict compliance with the law is secured. All that Congress or the President has enjoined is done. Every requirement of the Reconstruction acts is provided for. In respect of principle, this new-born alliance is identical with the out-and-out Republican Party. Nothing but personal considerations separated them in Virginia; nothing else separates them in Texas or Mississippi.

The accession of the large number of Democrats who are enabling Republican minorities to perfect reconstruction and take possession of the local Executives is, then, a clear Republican gain. It accomplishes all we have sought in the precise manner that has been indicated; and with this we should be satisfied.

The ultimate party result is contingent upon circumstances. Whether a movement which contains the germ of independent action result in the formation of a third party, holding the balance of power between straight Democrats and straight Republicans, is a problem which the course of the Administration and of Congress will probably solve. If the union of practical Democrats and moderate Republicans, on a Republican platform, be treated as hostile, we can scarcely hope for its continued coöperation. The wiser plan would seem to be to accept the aid which is rendered in good faith, and to cultivate its continuance by moderation and generosity. The duration of Republican influence at the South depends upon Republicans themselves.

The Peace of Egypt.

The threatened war between Turkey and Greece, last year, was averted by the influence of the Great Powers. And now, the outbreak of hostilities between the Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt has also been prevented by their influence. The Great Powers, in these cases, did not act from any sentimental notions about peace; but from the certainty, in the one case, that they themselves would be involved, and in the other case, that their practical interests would be seriously affected by the threatened war. Had the Turko-Grecian war, which for a time was imminent, actually broken out, it is quite certain that Russia as well as several of the Western Governments, would have been quickly drawn into the quarrel, and its consequences would doubtless have been very wide-sweeping and disastrous. Had the Turko-Egyptian quarrel culminated in armed collision, all the material interests of Europe, which are at this time closely associated with the peace of Egypt, would have suffered injury. There is no doubt that, if Turkey could have acted independently, and could have carried on war against either Greece or Egypt without bringing about any external complications, she would have taken down the adversary very effectively. In all military resources, she is vastly their superior, and she could have brought the King to terms as easily as she could reduce the Khedive to submission, without necessarily affecting the peace of Europe,—if, only, the other Governments would stand aloof. But as it was evident that the maintenance of a neutral attitude on their part, during the progress of either of these wars, would be nearly impossible, they wisely assumed the duty of peacemaker.

We are rejoiced at the action of the Great Powers in averting these threatened wars—not only for their own sakes, but for the sake of the countries and the interests directly involved. War would have ruined Greece, as it would inflict irretrievable damage upon Egypt. The latter country, after long ages of decay and degradation, has entered upon a new career—a career of progress and development, under a ruler who is attempting to apply the principles of modern civilization and growth to its decrepit life. The Western Governments could have done the world no greater service at this time than they have done by their efforts for the maintenance of peace in the two cases we have mentioned.

The Traveling Season.

Several companies are organizing in this country to make a tour "around the world in a year." It is this latter feature of the "*year*" which forms the grand attraction of these new enterprises. Circumnavigating the globe, though a great affair in MAGELLAN'S day, is an old story now,—but to finish it up in a twelvemonth, and "see everything" too, this is the charm of the new schemes. With all due deference to the energy of their projectors, the undertakings seem to us very unwise. The instruction and pleasure of traveling come not from the mere miles one measures—an inchworm can do that,—but from what the traveler learns and deliberately enjoys; not from hurry and cram in sight-seeing—like a glutton's surfeit of food—but from what one sees with appreciation, from what he marks and inwardly digests. Americans have a national fondness for quick traveling and jumbled sight-seeing. We once knew a gentleman who traveled, night and day, 500 miles, to see Niagara; and after inspecting it half an hour or so, he took the first return train and traveled, without stopping, 500 miles back,—though he had plenty of leisure—it was down in his memorandum book to see Niagara, and he "saw it," with as much devotion and unflinching self-sacrifice as he would have furnished to any other duty.

This mania for hasty traveling, for hurrying everything, for "doing" a great picture gallery in an hour and a great museum in a forenoon, groaning over the guide book with utter despair, and checking off each item "done" with a sigh of relief—this is the bane of profitable as well as pleasurable traveling. The circumglobular trips just spoken of might better be made in a pneumatic dispatch tube, if "fast time" is to be their great feature. Puck's putting a girdle round about the world in forty minutes would probably be the ideal of these voyagers. The plan is, we believe, to travel by night and *look* by day.

Traveling is much like reading—it is not *how much*, but *how well* you do either that is important, and that confers real benefit. In these days of quick travel it is well to keep this in mind, especially as "enormous inducements to pleasure-seekers" of "condensed trips" are constantly made. We cited these round-the-world-in-a-twelvemonth enterprises merely by way of illustration; but we may add that competition is now going on among them to "do the whole" in eleven, ten, *nine months*, even. At that rate a man should be paid for traveling at hard-labor wages.

The coal speculators and monopolists have overshot the mark. They hoped to victimize the patient public, and they have provoked an agitation which will end in giving free admission to the bituminous coal of Nova Scotia. The question is a vital one to large business interests as well as to the great body of the people; and relief is demanded from a system which places the community at the mercy of audacious combinations. The feeling prevails that this relief can only be had by widening the area of competition. A reduction of price now would be no guarantee against extortion at a more opportune moment. To guard against this evil, the exhaustless coal fields of Nova Scotia, to which cheap water communication gives ready access, must be brought into competition with the mines of Pennsylvania, the avenues to which are controlled by merciless corporations. "Abolish the customs' tax on coal!" is the cry which comes from East and West.

The Atlantic Cable transmits nonsense when it speaks of Mr. Rose, the present Minister of Finance in the Canadian Dominion, as about to occupy a similar position in the Northwest Territory, soon to be ceded by the Hudson Bay Company to the Confederation. It were as reasonable to say that Mr. Boutwell is to be promoted from the Treasury at Washington to a treasurership in Arizona. If the telegram were accurate, it would state that Mr. Rose is on the eve of relinquishing office in Canada to assume a position in London as partner and representative of a New-York banking firm.

General Rosecrans has learned prudence. "Duties deemed sacred to my creditors and family," he says, "deter him from the honor of leading the Democracy of Ohio" to defeat in the canvass for Governor. He understands the position exactly. A prospect of victory might make some difference. But in this instance there is none. And as the General was beyond all doubt the strongest candidate the Democrats could name, his withdrawal leaves them in a quandary. Whom will Mr. Vallandigham suggest now?

The refusal of the British Government to recognize James Haggerty as United States Consul at Glasgow is not unexpected. The appointment was a mistake. Mr. Haggerty had made himself obnoxious to British authority by active participation in the Fenian movement; and if it was necessary to provide for him, some other provision should have been found than a Consulship at a British port. Suppose Geo. Sanders were sent from London to take Mr. Archibald's place in New-York, what would Mrs. Grundy say?

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

"Arrah-na-Pogue" continues to attract overflowing audiences at this theatre, and the manifestations of popular approval increase with each performance. A somewhat elaborate review of the entertainment has been published from day to day by probably the best-informed authority upon the subject—namely, the management; but, while recognizing the completeness and discrimination with which this is prepared, we may perhaps find opportunity for the expression of an independent opinion upon one or two points. That the play appears to appeal as warmly as ever to the sympathies of the theatrical public, nobody can deny. It is the peculiar privilege of the Irish drama to bring together the most striking combinations of character and incident of which the stage is capable, without ever overstepping the limits of probability or exciting critical doubt. The traditional qualities of the Irish nature, especially as it manifests itself among the humbler class,—its simplicity, its shrewdness, and the domestic tenderness which often rises to truly heroic devotion—are hardly to be found in any other race, and for purposes of powerful dramatic illustration they afford advantages which would be sought elsewhere in vain. No virtue is too steadfast, no courage too lofty, no affection too ardent for popular credulity when presented in familiar Celtic guise. And when these can be made prominent in scenes of bold adventure, which, however daring and reckless, awaken no suspicion of extravagance, and which, however incongruous they might appear if laid in other countries, are as natural to Ireland, at least the Ireland of the last century, as its brogue and its green hills, it is altogether impossible for an average audience to resist their effect. Even the worst Irish dramas rarely fail, and when the attempt is made to reach the higher standard, as in the case of "Arrah-na-Pogue," the success rises in proportion.

At the time of its first representation in New-York, four years ago, the interest of this piece was greatly increased by the strength of its cast and the extreme care with which the details of its *mise en scène* were arranged. The success of its revival, however, we must attribute chiefly to the popular desire of renewing the pleasant associations of the former production, and to whatever vitality the play itself possesses. We can hardly recall any performance of an important drama at a leading New-York theatre in which so little good acting has been displayed as that now nightly witnessed at Niblo's Garden. Of the principal characters, two only are adequately represented. Miss Rose Eytinge's personation of *Arrah Meelish* is, as was expected, a gentle, graceful, and, upon occasion, spirited illustration of the warm-hearted peasant girl. What it lacks in vivacity is due to the imperfection of the surroundings, which are cold enough to chill the ardor of any heroine. Mr. Dominick Murray, a good English comedian, who, by-the-by, is seen at his very best in this drama, is a thorough embodiment of the ideal of the cringing, vindictive informer, *Feeny*. If we say that at times his picture is a little too highly colored—a little more highly colored than it was in London—it is not with a wish to detract from its general accuracy and impressiveness. Certain trivialities, however, in which he passes from the province of comedy to that of buffoonery, might judiciously be repressed—such as the tiptoe dance from the prison and the cackling tone of some of his responses to the Court. These two characters apart, we find little to commend. Mr. Dan Bryant properly receives praise for the earnestness of his efforts; but effort is not achievement, and the most determined good intention cannot atone for the absence of art. His performance, we are obliged to say, is, almost from beginning to end tame, languid and irresolute. It must be remembered, in consideration of his failings, that Mr. Bryant's experience in Irish drama is very limited, and that no part requires a more thorough knowledge of the stage and a more perfect mastery of its technicalities than this of *Shaun the Post*. Even Mr. Boucicault's performance has a dash of the amateur, although his rare tact and keen artistic intelligence enable him to hide the imperfection from most eyes. The managers of Niblo's Garden doubtless trusted to Mr. Bryant's great popularity, rather than to his ability, in imposing upon him so difficult a task. The experiment was not a wise one, yet we may hope it will result in no injury either to the actor or the theatre. Mr. Bryant, again, we must observe, is strangely unfamiliar with his text, a circumstance which suggests the idea that he may have first studied it from one of the spurious copies which piratical enterprise has placed at the disposal of compounders of theatrical felony. The words of *Shaun* are carefully weighed, and it will hardly serve to seize the outline of their meaning and rely upon improvisation for the body. Of Miss Josephine Fiddes, as *Fanny Power*, it is difficult to speak with patience. The character, easily enough understood, is that of an impetuous, spirited and fresh-hearted young woman. Miss Fiddes offers us a portrait of nothing in particular, unless it be that of a modern, simpering, fashionable coquette. She smiles in suspense, giggles in despair and ogles her way through a process of mental agony with no apparent object beyond that of impressing upon the audience the mirth-provoking qualities of her countenance. Her manner of dressing the part is monstrous. In the second act she wanders over hill and dale bareheaded, and in the richest possible robes, and in the third she accomplishes a couple of midnight rides from Ballybetagh Castle to Dublin in a low-necked ball-dress, which she puts on expressly for the purpose. Mr. Fitzgerald's unfitness to represent *The O'Grady* is of a kind that he cannot control, and we need only say that the part demands a gallantry, a refinement and a natural dignity which he would undoubtedly be glad to assume if he were able. He shows no lack of willingness to do his best. Beyond a good appearance and a frank, manly utterance, little is required for the representation of *The McCoul*. Mr. James Carden's appearance is well enough, but his English is of that curious pronunciation—Western, we imagine—which falls oddly from the lips of a supposed gentleman of education. *Major Coffin* is sufficiently well played by Mr. Rockwell, in spite of the fact that he is unused, and not particularly suited, to such parts. The *Secretary*, as personated by Mr. Healy, is a miracle of ineptitude. The scene in which he appears is a satire on diplomacy, and, to give it due force, the central character should be represented with every possible attribute of courtesy and delicacy, and with sufficient *savoir faire* and dexterity to turn his temporary defeats into apparent victories. To say that Mr. Healy has no conception of what is expected of him is to put it mildly. He does not even know the words of his part, but this, perhaps, is an advantage, as otherwise he might go still further astray, excepting in the matter of once or twice saying directly the opposite of what is set down for him. Mr. Rockwell should have had this part, and, as *Major Coffin*, Mr. Healy's deficiencies might have been less perceptible. The inferior characters of the *Sergeant*, *Winterbottom* and *Oiny Farrell* are quite well sustained by Messrs. Ketchum, Brutone and Charles. *Katty Walsh* is represented by Mr. J. Burke, and well represented in the first act. In the trial scene there never was a *Katty* who was anything but an unqualified nuisance, and Mr. Burke is no exception to, but rather a flagrant example of, this axiom.

The manner in which "Arrah-na-Pogue" is put upon the stage shows care and attention, but there are deviations from the previous method which are not in all cases intelligible. One or two instances will suffice. In the first scene, when Miss Power is approaching from one side of the stage, the peasants rush to the other to listen, and their mistaken announcement that the red-coats are coming is followed by a martial tramp outside, when, in fact, the red-coats are nowhere near at the time. This is not strictly logical. Again, after invoking the escort of the patrol, which is granted, *Beamish McCoul* and his sweetheart quietly go off without it. This, too, is somewhat at variance with the laws of reason. In the succeeding scene *The McCoul* enters from *Arrah's* cabin, nobody being able to understand how he got there. But we need not multiply examples. There are also certain omissions of what is called stage "business" which we regret—such as the *Sergeant's* half pathetic, half humorous outburst of grief in the first prison scene, and *Miss Powers'* summary argument with the *O'Grady* in the *Secretary's* apartment. To miss these is like looking for old friends in vain. Then the climaxes of the first and second acts do not seem so well worked up as of old. The successive events should follow one another with such closeness and rapidity as to blend into one complete progressive effect. At present the result is chaotic rather than compact.

The scenery at Niblo's Garden is admirable. Nothing more picturesque and romantic than the views of Glendalough and Ballybetagh have been seen at any of our theatres. The interiors, too, are superb specimens of architectural drawing and rich coloring. One or two slight inaccuracies do not escape the notice of the audience. *Arrah's* cabin should have no window, and the castle should overlook a precipice and not a gradual declivity. The mechanical effect of the sinking tower, in the last act, is not good. The device never was worth much, at the best, but as we have it now at Niblo's there is not even the pretence of an illusion. But it seems to please. And so, indeed, do many things of which we have spoken with positive but not too harsh disapprobation. Mr. W. C. Levey's incidental music, under the direction of Mr. Operti, is excellently played. *Apropos* of the music, Mr. Bryant should persuade himself to omit "The Wearing of the Green." The song has lost its freshness, and he mistakes the melody. Moreover, he dances so much better than he sings that the double display is unnecessary.

"Arrah-na-Pogue" will be repeated every evening for three or four weeks, after which Mr. Boucicault's new drama, "Formosa; or, the Road to Ruin," will be produced.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

The romantic drama of "The Green Bushes" will be represented this week at the Grand Opera House, with Miss Lucille Western in the part of *Miami*. Next week the "Sea of Ice" will be revived, which, in time, will be followed by "Patrie," with a cast, we are given to understand, more worthy of its merits and better calculated to illustrate its meaning than that of the original production two months ago.

PERSONAL.

The Count de Favernier, acting French Minister at Washington, who has been spending some time at Newport, arrived in this City yesterday morning. He breakfasted with Señor Roberts, the Spanish Minister, at the Albemarle, where both have rooms. The French Minister goes to Canada in a few days, and the Spanish Minister departs to-day for Washington.

Isaac V. Fowler, once Postmaster in New-York—whence he emigrated suddenly to Cuba on account of some misunderstanding with the department about the funds in his hands—is now in San Francisco.

Sir Henry Bulwer has written a life of Lord Palmerston. Most valuable assistance has been placed in his hands by Lady Palmerston in the shape of a diary kept by her husband from the year 1827. Commencing at that time, it takes in the stormy times which accompanied the formation of the Canning Ministry and the secession of Lord Palmerston, Mr. Huskisson, Lord Goderich, and the Marquis of Landsdowne from the Ministry which the Duke of Wellington formed after Canning's death.

Governor Cox, Senator Sherman, Governor O. P. Morton, Lieutenant-Governor J. C. Lee, General J. R. Sherwood, Captain J. R. Surgart and other distinguished Republican speakers, are engaged in the canvass in Ohio this week.

General Garibaldi has delayed his visit to England for the present.

Mazzini has left Switzerland, and will again take up his residence in England.

The Countess of Grey appeals for help for the East London Family Emigration Committee, which she says has already sent out 608 emigrants to Canada, who are all doing well, and to send out whom it cost but sixpence a head.

Generals Robert E. Lee and Beauregard, and Ex-Senator Chestnut have arrived at Green Brier, White Sulphur Springs, Va.

It is understood that the affairs of the Duke of Newcastle are likely to be arranged. The question of bankruptcy is still pending, and some issues as to the title to the property of the Duke among his creditors remain in abeyance; but it is expected that some settlement will soon be effected between the various parties.

INDIANA.

Western Railway Progress—Action of the Indiana Legislature.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Indianapolis, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1869.

Indiana is just now in the midst of an interesting industrial campaign on the question of extending aid, by public appropriations, for the construction of new railways.

The State Legislature, during its recent called session, passed a very liberal law, by which the people of any county or civil township through which any proposed railway line may pass, can, by a vote of the citizens thereof, make donations in aid of the enterprise by general taxation to any amount not exceeding two per cent. on the valuation of property for taxable purposes. By the provisions of this law a majority of the votes cast must be in favor of the appropriation, and no tax greater than one per cent. per annum can be levied, nor more than two per cent. in two years can be collected by the authority issued under any one vote of the people.

Stimulated by the liberal promises of this law, a great number of new enterprises have sprung into existence, and the people in a large number of the counties and townships are now called upon to vote for or against the aid authorized by the provisions of this law.

One important line is to run direct from this city to Chicago, through the thriving towns of Frankfort, Delphi, Monticello and Valparaiso; a second extends from Muncie, by way of Lafayette, to Bloomington, Ill.; a third is to connect St. Louis and Detroit by a new line *via* Logansport, Crawfordsville, Rockville and Paris; a fourth extends from some point on the Michigan Southern Railroad, through Fort Wayne to Richmond, to furnish a more direct connection with Cincinnati for Eastern and Northern Indiana; a fifth is to run from Rockport, opposite Owensboro, on the Ohio River, to Shoals on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, thence northward through the great mineral region of Indiana, *via* Brazil, on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Road, to some point on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad; a sixth extends from New-Albany to Vincennes; a seventh runs from Terre Haute to Chicago. Each of these lines possesses substantial merit, and it is by no means improbable that each will be speedily pushed forward to successful completion.

Recent examinations by the State Geologist, Mr. Cox, disclose the existence of the famous Block or Mahoning coal over a much larger territory than has been hitherto supposed.

The peculiar value of this coal is its adaptation to smelting iron ores without previous cokeing. The soft coals of the Ohio Valley have to be coked before they are fit for manufacturing purposes. The Indiana block coal can be used in its raw state, and is now shipped in large quantities to Chicago, Indianapolis, Terre Haute and other points, for use in iron furnaces and other manufacturing establishments. The present railroad excitement is mainly due to the interest felt in all parts of the State in reference to this coal region, and most of the lines just enumerated are projected in this interest.

The plan proposed generally along these new lines is to secure enough money from taxation to grade and bridge the road beds and perhaps furnish the cross-ties, and with this valuable bonus, to offer the roads to private corporations to complete, equip and own.

The opportunities thus offered for the advantageous investment of private capital will be very desirable, and will doubtless be readily accepted.

Another element in the present activity for railway extension in the West is the desire manifested by each of the great seaboard lines to secure exclusive control of the shorter lines in the great grain and stock producing sections of the country. The most successful line in this direction thus far is the Pennsylvania Central, which now controls and virtually owns nearly every prominent short line in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. This corporation controls the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana Central, the Logansport and Peoria, the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, the Terre Haute and St. Louis, and other lines counting miles in the aggregate by thousands.

The Erie has just effected an arrangement by which the Toledo, Wabash and Western, with its numerous dependencies and lateral branches in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, will be run chiefly in the Erie interest.

The New-York Central has control of the consolidated line from Buffalo to Chicago, *via* Michigan Southern, and to Indianapolis *via* the Bellefontaine Roads.

The new road being built to Terre Haute from Indianapolis gives the New-York Central a direct through line under its own control to St. Louis.

The Baltimore and Ohio have secured the Marietta and Cincinnati, the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, and the newly-projected lines from Lafayette westward; also a joint interest with the Erie for the business of the Ohio and Mississippi west of Cincinnati.

The great Southern line from Cincinnati will open new fields for competition, and for the control of this there will be an active competition by the seaboard lines.

In the meanwhile the Potomac and Ohio, running westward through Virginia, will in a few years be extended to the Ohio to enter into the competition for carrying the surplus products of this great valley.

The immense crop of all varieties of grain now being garnered away will increase the activity in the carrying trade, and in the further development of facilities for reaching and controlling this fertile valley.

From all parts of our West come the cheering reports of abundance; our granaries are full, our meadows have yielded an unusual harvest, our fruits are abundant, our corn is promising and we are a prosperous and happy people.

The Income Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your leader in to-day's Times, attempting to prove that the income tax, as at present levied, is eminently equitable and just, is forcible and ingenious. May I beg leave to suggest that the main point at issue between the advocates and the opponents of the income tax is not respecting its justice but respecting its constitutionality? If the tax be unconstitutional, all arguments as to its expediency are of no account. The Constitution, as all know, expressly provides that "no capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken."—(Article 2, section 9.) Is not the burden of proof to the effect that an income tax is a direct tax? If it be not, what is a direct tax? What is the income tax but a species of capitation (poll) tax? What say the great political economists on this subject?

History informs us that, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, the most unpopular and hateful form of direct taxation, the world over, was this same income tax. Is not then the inference a strong one, that the framers of that instrument intended to provide that no income, or other direct tax, should be levied, unless "apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers?" See Constitution, article 1, section 2.

If this reasoning be correct, Congress has no constitutional right to impose an income tax, except on the States, and then only in accordance with the decennial census. LEX.

Newark, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 7, 1869.

International Exhibition in South America.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Exposition National in Cordova, Argentine Republic, is to take place in the early part of next year, as already noticed in your valuable paper.

It may be interesting to American manufacturers and inventors to learn that agricultural implements will be admitted free of duty, and that articles intended for this exposition will be conveyed to Cordova from Buenos Ayres at the expense of the State. Information will be furnished to parties interested on application to

EDW. F. DAVISON,
Consul-General, No. 128 Pearl-street.

Friday, Aug. 6, 1869.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

The Feeling in Havana—Ubiquity of the Revolutionists—The Havana Press—A New Loan—Unflattering Results—Mortality Statistics—The Volunteers and De Rodas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, July 17, 1869.

The Spaniards are at last opening their eyes to the real danger which threatens the existence and perpetuation of Spanish authority in this island, and are fast becoming convinced that the fire and sword policy, so long and so persistently advocated by the Press, is one that may prove of doubtful utility in the restoration of amity and good feeling to the opposing factions.

Reflecting and sensible Spaniards are inquiring in a very serious manner whether the adoption of the iron-handed policy is that best adapted for the reëstablishment of Spanish power and supremacy in this hitherto faithful isle, and already a conciliatory spirit has begun to pervade the ultra party, who at this late hour have awakened to a sense of the impending danger which threatens. De Rodas himself, with a keen insight and a just estimation of the difficulties of the situation, has adopted a wise and humane policy with regard to the Cubans, which, if earlier applied, might have been attended with better results. As it is, however, all hopes of a compromise seem to have vanished, and the adherents of the revolution seemingly have made up their minds to accept of no truce, to admit of no compromise until the absolute independence of the island is secured. It seems as if both parties had gone too far to abate one jot or tittle of their pretensions, and the fierce spirit of savagery which pervades either faction will endure to the end, threatening the total extinction of either one or the other. The Havana Press, which must be looked upon as the exponent of the opinions and aspirations of the Spanish ultras is, with one solitary exception—that of the *Prensa*, which, with a sublime contempt for all liberal yearnings, perseveres in its time-honored course and remains wedded to the dead ashes of the past—less confident in its tone in treating of the great struggle now agitating the island; and the *Diario*, with its well-known time-serving principles, is especially lachrymose over the dangers of the situation, and calls for the immediate application of decisive measures for the prompt suppression of the revolution before it accomplishes the destruction of the prosperity of the island. What greater admission of weakness could be made by the ultras than that of conceding to the revolutionists the power of accomplishing this very destruction which the *Diario* so much dreads? Is it not a tacit acknowledgment that the Spaniards are in a manner powerless to arrest the destroying hand of the revolution? What flattering features does the picture present, after a period of ten months of successive skirmishes? In the Department of the East, Valmaseda's legions have their hands full in suppressing incipient revolutions, and attempting to restore the lost prestige of Spanish authority in the districts where it has expired forever! In the Central Department of Puerto Principe accounts, partial to the Spaniards, inform us that, after a lapse of months of time and an expenditure of millions of dollars, the troops actually in Puerto Principe are necessary to the safe custody of the city, and the preservation of communications with its base of supplies at Nuevitas. Troops! troops! is the cry on the part of the Spaniards from Camaguey. Food! food! that of the famishing inhabitants of Puerto Principe, who watch with anxiety in their hearts and hunger gnawing at their vitals, for the coming of the provision train containing their existence for four days only. The immense system of espionage established by the insurgents keeps them advised of every movement of the Spaniards; guards them from surprise and affords them the facility of attacking some detached portion of Spanish troops, as happened recently at Sabana Nueva, with the certainty of victory. When it suits their convenience they fight, and when it does not they fall back, thus wearying out the Spaniards in useless marches and counter-marches, the alternate heat and rains rendering them an easy prey to incidental diseases. This so-called

UBIQUITY OF THE REVOLUTION

is accounted for by the *Diario*, which has at length grown ashamed of chronicling so many victories without any beneficial results accruing from their accomplishment, in the following manner:

"The contents of the official dispatches are undoubtedly true, as are also those obtained from private sources. Our soldiers rest not; soldiers attack and conquer; our soldiers lay low many of the enemies of the country; but they cannot finish with them, because it is impossible to cut off their retreat and compel them to fight. The insurgents carefully avoid encounters with our troops; they do not defend their intrenched camps; they run as soon as they see gleam the bayonets of the loyalists, and, notwithstanding this, they possess ample time to apply the torch to property and sink the poignard in the breasts of many victims, because they can move with much greater velocity than their pursuers. * * * * It is very probable that the number of insurgents is subject to influx and reflux, like the sea; it is very probable that they may be duplicated in the short space of one week, and that the following their number be reduced one-half. It is very probable that an arrangement exists between the leaders and their followers, by which one portion should range over the country, or occupy the camps in the hills, while the others retire to their hearths and dedicate themselves to their ordinary occupations, and it is also very probable that this portion not wishing to fight, a species of service may have been organized which permits their substitution and relief. Those probabilities are fast forming the convictions of many persons, who do not wish to live in deception, nor that the situation be prolonged, thanks to the exchange of ideas. The leaders of the insurrection in Cinco Villas can exercise a double prestige over the inhabitants of the country, personally and by means of intimidation. Seducing and terrifying them, it will not be difficult for them to effect at the opportune moment the massing around them of a large number of Cabradores mounted on the horses which perform the ordinary labor of the farms, and armed with the *macheté*, which they have ever borne. In this case, it will be said that the rebellion has augmented with 2,000 or 3,000 partisans in the period of a few days, falling as much into error as if it were said on the return of those parties to their homes that the rebellion was diminishing.

To put a stop to this pressure and arrest this pernicious influence, is necessary for the well-being of all; the first corresponds more directly to the Government, who does all it can to accomplish it; the second is in a great measure the duty of private parties, who should consult their own interests and economise no efforts to terminate a situation whose prolongation will ruin them without remedy. Our reason refuses to believe that the majority of a rich and civilized country will resign themselves to submersion in misery and barbarism, to fall from the pedestal where untiring industry and unalterable tranquility have placed them. Let us look behind to contemplate what we were; let us fix our glance on the present to see what we are now, and let all who possess patriotism and reason hasten to contribute his might toward the reconstruction of the edifice which those who bear as a banner the incendiary torch for the destruction of the country and a poignard for the decimation of its families are now destroying."

This is, as will be readily seen, a covert appeal, preparing the public mind for the favorable reception on their part of

A NEW LOAN,

which the Government is about to negotiate in a few days. The *Voz de Cuba* follows in a less pathetic but more forcible strain by making a direct appeal to the generosity of the commercial community, which has already made lavish donations to the Government. In an article published quite recently, after reviewing the situation and declaring the rebellion vanquished, it advises the supporters of Spain not to sleep on the laurels won, nor to trust to time to cure the cancer which a short time ago threatened to destroy them, and further says:

"We possess a chief who inspires all with confidence—complete and absolute. Then let us anticipate his desires, that he may manifest to us the resources which he judges necessary to terminate the struggle. Let us place at his disposition all that remains to us of interest, force and blood, with the object in view, that we may afterward enjoy in tranquility what the fortune of war reserves for us.

Should the pecuniary resources fail, as they cannot less than do in the State coffers, let us hasten to fill them with the capital which we yet possess, for that is not a bad investment which loses one part to save the whole.

If soldiers are lacking to occupy the vast extensions in the centre of the island, here are the gallant volunteers who will respond joyfully, and spill their generous blood [don't believe a word of it—buncome, all buncome] in defence of the country as soon as the word is pronounced by our valiant General.

* * * The salvation of the country is the first great object, and traitors possess property enough to reimburse the loyal for their losses.

Many and immense have been the sacrifices made up to the present. The manly virtues have been exhausted. But it is not enough, and another effort is to-day more than ever necessary.

* * * *

Let us conclude. Although our triumph is beyond question, we should hasten it at the cost of the greatest sacrifices in order to render it more useful and glorious. Let us not allow the enemy time to complete his work of devastation and extermination, or the epidemic, which favored by actual warfare, threatens to develop itself in the Central Department, to invade the whole of the island, and the moment arrives in which it chooses not its victims. A last effort and all will have terminated. One more sacrifice and success will compensate for all anterior ones which have been made."

The *Voz de Cuba*, in its enthusiastic fervor recommending open purses on the part of loyal Spaniards, as the most efficacious method of filling the capacious maw of the Cuban Treasury, has had his dreams of Treasury boxes overflowing with golden treasure rather disturbed a little by an exceedingly caustic letter written to him by a Spanish merchant, and containing the following spicy paragraphs:

"You say that the vaults of the Treasury are empty. I do not doubt it; or rather I know it without having seen them. Do you know the best way to fill them? Well, it is very facile.

1. Abolish a great many of the *empleados*, who, one hour and another hour, one month and another month, are, hand over hand, receiving a salary more or less important, with which they are bleeding the nation without pity, and we will have done much, very much.

2. Let the *empleados* of all branches of the State service, among whom are several who collect large salaries, give a proof of their patriotism by divesting themselves of a part of those munificent salaries, as the nation is poor and needs to economize, and we will have accomplished more."

The real truth of the matter is that the Spanish element are becoming thoroughly disgusted at the alarming expenditure of money made without being able to see any of the very brilliant results so loudly predicted by the poor old *Diario* some time back, and things are fast approaching a crisis which will prove very unfavorable for the Spaniards, if some important success on their part does not take place shortly.

The Government will try to effect a new loan on the same terms as the last was negotiated upon, if possible. This will increase the debt to $17,000,000, at a time when the receipts through the Custom-house are rapidly diminishing, and the prospects of a financial crisis largely in the ascendant.

THE RESULTS NOT FLATTERING.

As an offset to this large expenditure of money the results up to date prove that the revolution is as strong as ever; that a large amount of dissatisfaction exists among Spaniards; Puerto Principe beleaguered—the inhabitants on starvation rations; its line of communications infested and harassed by guerrillas; Puello repulsed a few miles from the coast; armed bands of insurgents roaming throughout Holguin, Baracoa, Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, and Tunas in the East; Quesada with respectable forces in Puerto Principe, occupying nearly the whole of its areal extent, and Cinco Villas in a fierce blaze of revolution, as has lately been proved by the burning of Arrayo Blanco.

I cannot discover the points in this summary which seem to flatter the Spaniards so amazingly. Although that Mark Tapley philosophy of theirs, which causes them to be "jolly" under the most dispiriting news, is much to be commended, that same philosophy preserved their jollity during the famous St. Domingo campaign, and is now nearer home in Cuba, standing them in good stead and conserving their remarkable equanimity of temper through the most severe trials.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The perusal of the above paragraphs and extracts from the *Press* will convey a very good idea of the real state of affairs here, as giving the Spanish view of the situation, with their hopes and fears for the success of their particular crusade, and very few comments are necessary to the thorough understanding of the graveness (for them) of the situation. Add to their other mishaps the large percentage of mortality occurring among their raw levies—fifteen per cent. a month—through diseases incidental to the climate, and the conclusion is necessarily that they are at present unable to assume the offensive. The rebels afraid to attack them, both parties on the defensive in Puerto Principe, the Cuban war promises to become interminable.

FEELING OF VOLUNTEERS FOR DE RODAS.

The volunteers dislike de Rodas, but they will render obedience to him as the representative of Spanish power. They looked upon Dulce as a traitor and ousted him for that reason; they look upon de Rodas as a true-blue Spaniard, and will smother their dislike of him in the gulf of their self-sacrificing patriotism. The more sensible of the Spaniards have seemingly determined to give him an unqualified support. A report has been started by various members of the volunteer corps that a brigade will soon be formed out of their number, and that with de Rodas at their head they will sweep the island from Colon to Point Maisi.

QUASIMODO.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A New Way to Collect Old Debts—Disturbances in the Sixth Ward—Affray in Eightieth-street—Accidents.

Captain De Camp, of the Second Precinct, reported on his morning return yesterday that Mr. Bunkil, a merchant at No. 78 Fulton-street, appeared at the Station-house and reported that about 10 o'clock Friday evening, when Alois Eglinger, who keeps a cigar store at No. 74 Fulton-street, was closing his place, he was set upon by some men, badly beaten and robbed of $158, which he had upon his person. Upon this information being received, Officers Stillwell and Webb were sent to Eglinger's residence, No. 86 Ann-street, only about two hundred feet from his store, and upon inquiries of his wife were told that Friday evening he returned home about 11 o'clock and complained of being sick, but said nothing of having been beaten and robbed. Eglinger himself, however, being subsequently questioned, reiterated the story of the robbery, saying that when in the act of closing his store, two men, to whom he owed some money, attacked him and robbed him of the amount named. He, howeverr, refused to give their names, and the officers therefore found themselves powerless to pursue these desperate creditors.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, John Haley, of No. 83 Baxter-street, and Dennis Shay, of No. 220 Canal-street, met on the corner of Canal and Baxter streets, had some angry words, were both heated with liquor, exchanged blows, and finally Shay resorted to a penknife, which he used with such vigor that he succeeded in inflicting a severe wound on each of Haley's arms, but had hardly done so before he found himself in the clutches of Officer Moore, of the Sixth Precinct, and very soon afterward in a cell of the Franklin-street Police Station. Haley was also taken to the Station, and his wounds were dressed by Surgeon Armstrong, of the Central Police Office.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Leahy, of the Sixth Precinct, found John McCann, a resident of Newark, N. J., lying on the sidewalk in New-Chambers-street, severely beaten about the head. He was assisted to the Franklin-street Police Station, and his wounds dressed by Surgeon Armstrong, and then was sent home. He stated that while passing through the street he was attacked by a party of men who were entire strangers, and to whom he offered no provocation whatever.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when a party of men were at the intersection of Second-avenue and Eightieth-street, returning from a picnic at Bellevue Garden, a disturbance occurred, and Frederick Clague, who lives at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Eighth avenue, was seriously injured by a blow on the head from a stone which is said to have been thrown at him by William Robinson. The injured man was taken in charge by the Twenty-third Precinct Police, and after his wounds had been dressed at the Eighty-sixth-street Police Station he was sent to his home. Subsequently Robinson, who is a son of Sergeant Robinson, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and James Fielding, also said to be implicated in the affair, were arrested, and Coroner Keenan during the morning held an investigation in the case at the office No. 11 City Hall. It appeared that Clague was in no immediate danger, and the prisoners were released upon bail in the sum of $2,500 each. From the statements made by the parties, it appeared that there had been a previous difficulty in the Garden; but young Robinson claims that he had no hand in either *mêlée*, further than to knock down some unknown man who insulted his wife, and that he had no part whatever in the affray in Eightieth-street, when Clague was hurt, as he had been hurried away by his friends.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Jacob Bell, a German, 50 years of age, residing at No. 388 Broome-street, while intoxicated, fell from the third story window to the sidewalk, breaking his wrist and receiving severe internal injuries. He was taken to the Spring-street Police Station, where his wounds were dressed by Surgeon Armstrong, of the Central Office, after which he was sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

John Sweiss, a German barber, living at the corner of Charlton and Hudson streets, attempted suicide Saturday morning by shooting, but only succeeded in making a comparatively slight wound. He was cared for by his friends in the house, who do not assign any cause for the act.

Charles Leibler, a German, 74 years of age, on Saturday morning fell into the cellar of the new building of the New-York Life Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, and fractured both legs. He was taken in charge by the Sixth Precinct Police, and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Arrest of a Buffalo Fugitive.

Yesterday afternoon a dispatch was received at the Central Police Office from Superintendent Reynolds, of Buffalo, asking for the arrest of one F. W. Orton, a jeweler, who had fled from that city after stealing a gold watch, the number of which was given. Inspector Walling sent orders to have the trains watched, and on the arrival of the afternoon train on the Erie Road Officers McGivney and Willoughby, of the Third Precinct, arrested him. He was taken to the Central Office, where he was locked up, and he will be taken back to Buffalo to-day. The stolen watch was found in his possession.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 30.076 inches; maximum, at 2 P. M., Aug. 1, 30.452 inches; minimum, at 7 A. M., Aug. 5, 29.810 inches; range, .642 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 69.04 degrees; maximum, at 2 P. M., Aug. 3, 84 degrees; minimum, at 6 A. M., Aug. 6, 53 degree; range, 31 degrees. Aug. 5, rain from 1:30 A. M. to 6:30 A. M.—amount of water, .36 inch; Aug. 5, rain from 10 A. M. to 11:15 A. M.—amount of water, .01 inch; total amount of water for week, .37 inch.

The prayer meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening was well attended, and several of the members made earnest exhortations. These meetings are held every Sunday at 8 P. M., at the rooms of the Association.

At 6 o'clock last evening Otto Zimmer, aged 1 year and 6 months, fell from a window of the fifth floor of No. 317 Broome-street, and was instantly killed. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held this morning.

Ann Russell, 28 years old, who is reported to have been a homeless wanderer, died suddenly yesterday in the yard of No. 28 Clark-street. The body was removed to the Eighth Precinct Police Station, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

John Thomas, a colored man, living in Minetta-lane, yesterday afternoon fell from the front platform of an Eighth-avenue car under the wheels and had his foot crushed. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Michael Sheley, last evening being attacked in Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Second-street, by three unknown men, was badly beaten and stabbed. His assailants escaped before the arrival of the Police, who conveyed him to the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house, where his wounds were dressed.

Archbishop McCloskey, with his secretary, Father McNierny, sailed Saturday in the *Ville de Paris* for Havre, on their way to the Ecumenical Council to be held at Rome. They were accompanied to the steamer by several Catholic clergymen.

Brooklyn.

Officer Gregory, of the Forty-second Precinct, yesterday arrested Thomas Shields, on a warrant issued by Coroner Jones, charging him with having caused the death of his wife Catherine, in neglecting to provide for her the common necessaries of life. He was held to answer.

Mrs. Flakes, residing corner of Main and Water streets, fell overboard from one of the Fulton Ferry boats yesterday, as it was leaving the slip on the Brooklyn side. She was rescued by the deck hands and sent home.

An unknown man, supposed to be a German, was found hanging from the limb of a tree in the woods near Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday. He had deliberately hanged himself with a new clothes-line.

George Stoddard was arrested by Officer Holland, charged with stealing a gold watch, hair chain and silver cup from the residence of Charles Gillet, No. 105 Devoe-street, E. D., on the 12th inst. Held to answer.

The stables of William Wallace and William Sweeney, in Hickory-street, near Franklin-avenue, took fire about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and were damaged to the amount of $800, on which there was no insurance.

A charge of burglary was preferred against Mary Rinehardt, she having stolen $100 worth of jewelry from the house of Thomas Lawler, on the 4th inst.

The rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association will be closed from the 14th inst. to the 1st of September, for cleaning and repairs. On the reopening the Association has arrangements made for a vigorous campaign in all its departments.

Watch Making in the United States.

Mr. Greeley, in a communication to the *Tribune*, gives the following details of the growth of this comparatively new branch of industry in the United States:

"The history of the Watch manufacture in this country is full of instruction and encouragement. Though we had made our own clocks, and some to sell, for a half century, we had depended entirely on Europe for our Watches, down nearly or quite to 1860, when the manufactory at Waltham, Mass., after one or two failures, fell into the hands of its present managers. They soon appealed directly to the masses for judgment and patronage; sold every watch distinctly and proudly as American, and challenged the world to surpass their products either in excellence or cheapness; and, by the disbursement of many thousands per annum in advertising, as well as by making a good article and selling it cheap, gradually imprinted on the public mind a conviction of the truth of their claims. Their Watches sold more and more extensively month after month, as they were enabled, by extending their works, perfecting their processes, and increasing the number of their workmen, to improve the production, until we are this day making most of the Watches we require—making more than we ever imported in the years happily past. For not only does the original Watch manufactory at Waltham continue to prosper, and enlarge its borders, but several rivals have recently sprung into existence in different parts of our country, under the stimulus afforded by the emphatic success of the pioneer enterprise. I confidently predict that the day is not distant when we shall export Watches as regularly and as extensively as we have long exported Clocks—sending them even to China—and I believe this triumph is due not more to the ability evinced at Waltham to make good watches cheaply than to the judicious energy and enterprise exhibited by Messrs. Robbins & Appleton in making their excellence universally known. What has been done by them is important mainly as showing what may, to like profit, National as well as personal, be done in many other departments of manufacturing industry."

Rutherfurd Park Hotel—on the Passaic River—via Erie Railway. Grand dress hop on the 19th inst. Boating, bathing, driving, fishing, &c.; charming lawns and croquet grounds. Table and attendance unsurpassed. All these and many other attractions at moderate prices.—*Telegram*.

Pretty Women.—A comparatively few Ladies monopolize the beauty as well as the attention of Society. This ought not to be so, but it is, and will be while men are foolish and single out pretty faces for companions.

This can all be changed by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, which gives the bloom of youth and a refined sparkling beauty to the complexion, pleasing, powerful and natural.

No lady need complain of a red, tanned, freckled or rustic complexion who will invest 75 cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are truly wonderful.

Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Use LYON'S KATHAIRON for the hair.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are the best. Have been in the market for fifteen years. Five sizes—the larger bottles proportionally cheaper. For sale wholesale by John F. Henry, G. G. Yvelin, E. C. Hazard, New-York City, and by druggists and dealers in grocers' sundries everywhere. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, Proprietors.—*Advertisement.*

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, Do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

How Many Little Sufferers are Wasting away from the effects of Cholera Infantum, or Summer Complaint, and kindred diseases? And yet a remedy sure, prompt and thorough, readily administered and entirely safe, with a reputation established by its merit, and maintained over the whole country for a series of years, can be readily obtained in DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Why not give it a trial? Sold by all druggists.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Are you Going to the Country? If so, don't neglect your teeth. Get a box of DR. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS, so neat and portable. No scattering or wasting. Try them. Sold by druggists. Depot, 11 Dey-st., New-York.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by all druggists.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

DUNN—BRISBIN.—On Thursday, Aug. 5, in the First Presbyterian Church, Waterford, N. Y., by Rev. Clarence Eddy, Jno. Kendall Dunn, of Brooklyn, to Kate S., youngest daughter of G. S. Brisbin, of the former place. No cards.

STEWART—FRASSE.—On Friday, July 2[illegible], at Grace Church, Jersey City, by Rev. S. M. Rice, Arthur Stewart, of New-York, to Ellie H., daughter of the late Wm. H. Frasse, of Jersey City.

DIED.

BARNES.—On Sunday, Aug. 8, Henrietta, daughter of Ambrose E. and the late Henrietta Barnes, aged 7 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Harriet Malloy, No. 195 Ross-st., Williamsburg, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CROWTHER.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Caroline Crowther.

GILLESPIE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Aug. 7, Samuel Gillespie, aged 71 years and 6 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 102 South 8th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock.

HENRY.—On Sunday, Aug. 8, C. Augusta, wife of George W. Henry.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. E. S. Orr, No. 91 1st-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 4 P. M.

JOHNES.—At Newburg, on Saturday, Aug. 7, Mrs. Sarah P., wife of Wm. P. Johnes, of Morristown, N. J., and daughter of the late Rev. John Johnston, D. D., of the former place.

Friends are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, George Lawson, No. [illegible] Grand-st., Newburg.

McCREA.—On Friday, Aug. 6, Robert McCrea, son of the late Robert McCrea, of this City.

Funeral services will take place at the Presbyterian Church, corner of University-place and 10th-st., on Monday, 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

PENFOLD.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 8, Edmund Penfold, in the 77th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PHYFE.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 5, Ann Eliza Voorhis, wife of Edward D. Phyfe.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Monday, Aug. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives of the family will meet at her brother's residence, No. [illegible] East 10th-st.

RANDALL.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 6, at the residence of his son, Charles K. Randall, No. 30 East 33d-st., John Randall, Esq., of New-York, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Church of the Holy Trinity, East 42d-st. and Madison-av., on Monday, the 9th inst., at 3 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A THRILLING SEA STORY.

"THE BOY MAGICIAN; OR, THE SECRETS OF THE SEA," by Leon Lewis, the author of "Red Knife," is destined, we feel confident, to be as popular a story as has ever been published in the United States. We are willing to hazard our reputation as a judge of stories on this prediction. In point of popularity, it is certain to take its place with "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Gunmaker of Moscow," and "The Hidden Hand." The first part of it appears in this week's LEDGER, which will be ready TO-DAY at 12 o'clock, and for sale at all the news offices in the United States and Canada.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"In thine arms
She smiles, appearing, as in truth she is,
Heaven-born, and destined to the skies again.
—Cowper.

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OR THE RIGHT RELATIONS OF THE SEXES.
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S. R. WELLS,
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THE PICNIC.
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New-York.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Fat and Bone Boiling Business—A More Thorough Inspection to be Instituted.

A special meeting of this Board was held Saturday forenoon relative to the bone-boiling, tallow-melting, and other business of that nature, against which many complaints have been made. Mr. LINCOLN occupied the chair, and there were present Messrs. BOSWORTH, SWINBURNE, STONE, CRANE and SMITH.

Dr. SMITH offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Experience has shown that the business of fat-melting, even when conducted with the most approved machinery, does, through carelessness or other causes, produce a most offensive odor, which spreads over a large portion of the City, and is injurious to the health of the citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That all existing permits allowing the business of fat melting or boiling at any place in the City of New-York south of One Hundred and Tenth-street be and are hereby revoked.

Whereas, This Board has, by ordinance, forbidden the business of fat-melting to be carried on in the City of New-York, south of One Hundred and Tenth-street, after Oct. 1, 1869; and whereas, it has this day revoked all existing permits for that business, but, whereas, the entire discontinuance of a business heretofore permitted may cause loss to the parties engaged in it;

Resolved, That this Board, desirous, while protecting the health of the great body of the citizens, to avoid, as far as possible, injury to the pecuniary interests of those engaged in the business of fat-melting, hereby declares that it will grant permits to carry on the business of fat-melting on the following conditions:

First—The permit shall close on Oct. 1, and the applicant shall undertake to abandon the business south of One Hundred and Tenth-street.

Second—The applicants must use only the improved machinery approved by this Board.

Third—The applicant must undertake to allow an inspector of this Board to be stationed permanently in the establishment, and to give him access to the same at all hours of the day and night, and must agree to pay, and must pay weekly, the salary of such inspector at a rate not exceeding $100 each per month, payment to be made to the Treasurer of the Board.

Fourth—The business shall in all respects be carried on under such regulations as have been heretofore, or may be hereafter prescribed by the Board.

Fifth—Any permit may be revoked in case of violation of any of the provisions, or for cause shown.

Several parties representing the fat-boiling establishments appeared to protest against the resolutions, and Commissioner BOSWORTH also opposed them in the form in which they were offered, as he could not see the propriety of revoking permits granted by the Board, and then proposing to renew them on conditions such as the proprietors paying the salaries of the Inspectors.

After some further discussion and a not very dignified or good-tempered personal colloquy between Drs. CRANE, STONE and Mr. LINCOLN, the matter was dropped, and Dr. STONE offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Sanitary Superintendent be directed to employ all the Sanitary Inspectors whom he could spare to keep watch of the fat and bone-boiling establishments, and see that they conformed to the rules of the Board.

A resolution was also adopted giving the Sanitary Committee power to employ six Special Inspectors for the same purpose, provided the force of the Sanitary Superintendent was not sufficient, after which the Board adjourned.

National Guard News and Gossip.

The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the three weeks ending July 31, 1869: Eleventh Brigade—Theodore Livingston, Aide-de-Camp, (First Lieutenant,) vice S. Gilbert Evans promoted. Twenty-fifth Brigade—Jas. M. Connolly, Aide-de-Camp, original; Wm. H. Briggs, Surgeon, vice W. M. Fleming, promoted, First Cavalry—John H. Timmerman, Adjutant, vice W. H. Middendorf, resigned. Third Cavalry—Augustus Funk, Captain, vice Henry Clauson, Jr., resigned. J. W. Haaren, Captain, vice Henry Wholman, deceased; Henry Schiakendick, Second Lieutenant, vice John W. Haaren, promoted. First Infantry—Alexander D. Bailey, First Lieutenant, vice F. M. Clark, resigned; William H. Hoffman, Second Lieutenant, vice S. Carson, Jr., removed from district. Fifth Infantry—Henry Engel, First Lieutenant, vice John M. Hein, resigned. Sixth Infantry—Edward B. Kinney, Adjutant, vice William Barthman, declined. Eleventh Infantry—George J. Dambman, First Lieutenant, vice Frederick Bauman, resigned; John Hoffman, Second Lieutenant, vice George J. Dambman, promoted. Twenty-third Infantry—Charles S. West, Second Lieutenant, vice Henry S. Manning, promoted. Twenty-fifth Infantry—Joseph Fisher, Captain, vice William Blasie, resigned; Frederick Gombel, First Lieutenant, vice Fisher, promoted; Charles Schissler, Second Lieutenant, vice Frederick Gombel, promoted; George Nicholas, Second Lieutenant, vice William Gramer, resigned. Fifty-fourth Infantry—John A. Reynolds, Colonel, vice Charles H. Clark, promoted; Thomas L. Grant, Captain, vice Andrew J. Hatch, resigned; George A. Wallace, First Lieutenant, vice Thomas L. Grant, promoted; Everett C. Bradstreet, Second Lieutenant, vice William V. Clark, promoted. Fifty-sixth Infantry—August Fischer, Captain, vice Cornelius J. Bergen, resigned; Franklyn Coit, First Lieutenant, vice H. G. Wood, promoted; William H. Peck, Second Lieutenant, vice Charles Martin, resigned. Seventy-fourth Infantry—Charles J. Wing, Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Thomas J. Hines, resigned; James A. Gault, Major, vice Charles J. Wing, promoted; Andrew Fuller, Second Lieutenant, vice Wm. M. Bean, resigned. Seventy-ninth Infantry—Joseph Ross, Captain, vice John McInness, resigned; William S. Montgomery, Captain, vice Robert Campbell, resigned. Ninety-sixth Infantry—Frederick Snyder, First Lieutenant, original; Antonio O. Jones, Second Lieutenant, vice Frederick Snyder, promoted.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted during the same period: Battalion of Cavalry, Twenty-fourth Brigade—Major Loren H. Crofoot, July 30. Battery of Artillery, Fifth Brigade—Second Lieutenant David Donald, July 26. Fifth Infantry—Captain Henry Scharch, July 31. Seventh Infantry—Surgeon E. B. Dalton, July 16. Eleventh Infantry—Second Lieutenant Charles Ihle, July 31. Fourteenth Infantry—Colonel E. B. Fowler, July 16. Twenty-third Infantry—Second Lieutenant Franklyn Coit, July 17. Twenty-fifth Infantry—First Lieutenant Matthew J. Finn, July 27; Twenty-eighth Infantry—Colonel Casper Urban, July 16; Thirty-sixth Infantry—Captain Albert L. Gleason, July 22; Fifty-fourth Infantry—Captain Andrew J. Hatch, July 17; Sixty-ninth Infantry—Captain Thomas Stanley, July 31; Seventy-first Infantry—First Lieutenant H. H. Parkin, July 16; Eighty-third Infantry—Captain Alonzo Ladd, July 23; One Hundred and Third Infantry—Second Lieutenant Jesse W. Amsden, July 31.

The officers of the Seventh Regiment paid a visit on Friday to Randall's Island, at the invitation of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The invitation was extended in consequence of the Board of Officers having presented a set of drums to the juvenile battalion on the island, besides swords for the officers of that noteworthy organization. The visit proved a very agreeable one, the officers of the Seventh being honored by the ceremony of a review and marching salute. After these military exercises, the visitors enjoyed the hospitality of the Warden, witnessed the pleasing sports of the children, returning during the afternoon, much pleased at the interesting scenes they had witnessed.

The drum corps of the Fifth Regiment made a target excursion last Monday to Funk's Union Park, foot of Sixty-third-street, East River, under command of Drum-Major Berchet. The non-commissioned officers of the regiment acted as an escort to the drummers' guard, under the command of Sergeant-Major Downs, and through the exertions of the indefatigable Drum-Major the excursionists had a most agreeable day. Among the guests present were Brigadier Burger, Colonel Lex, of the Eleventh Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Hillenbrand, Major Smith, and several other officers of the Fifth Regiment. Drum-Major Berchet proved himself as capable a hand in handling a rifle as he has hitherto been in using the baton, for he won the first prize and medal. These German regiments make a soldier's life a very gay one, and are yet not extravagant.

On Tuesday next the members of Company E and the veterans of the "Old Fifth," will make an anniversary excursion to the Richmond Club Grounds, New-Dorp, Staten Island. The command will assemble at 7:15 A. M. and embark at the foot of East Eighth-street on the steamer *Wm. Fletcher*. The company will proceed to Tottenville on special train, and enjoy the hospitality of the Manhattan Club, returning to the City at dusk.

The veterans of the Seventy-first Regiment have adopted the following style of badge to be worn by the members of the Association. The design is a wreath of oak leaves surrounding a Greek cross, with acorn points. The upper portion of this cross bears the figures "71," the sides the letters "N." and "G." and the centre the letter "V." The clasp is a Roman bundle of *fasces*, with ax. The badges will be of gold and enamel, the wreath green, cross white, outlined with black; figures, letters and mountings blue, all handsomely enameled.

Company A, of the Sixth Regiment, had a target excursion on Tuesday at Kast Park. The shooting was successfully carried out, and a large number of interesting prizes distributed. Colonel Mason, and several of the officers of the Sixth, supported Captain Max Zenn in his endeavors to promote the pleasure of his command.

Irish Brigade Association.

The ex-officers of the late General MEAGHER'S Irish Brigade recently received a charter from our State Legislature. One of the chief objects of the new organization is to erect a monument to the memory of their chief. The first reunion of the Association will be their annual picnic at Dudley's Grove on Thursday, the 12th inst., the proceeds of which are to assist toward said object. The best arrangements have been made toward insuring a most pleasant excursion to all participating.

Base Ball—Custom-House vs. Appraisers Department.

The nines attached to these institutions of Uncle Sam in this City, played a pleasant eight-inning game of base ball together, at the Capitoline ground, on Friday, 6th inst., which resulted in favor of the Appraisers' Department, by the following score:

CUSTOM-HOUSE.	O.	R.	APPRAISERS' DEPARTMENT.	O.	R.
Woolsey, 3d b	4	2	Baker, s. s.	4	5
Dusenberry, 1st b	2	4	Freed, c	3	5
Ackerson, c	3	3	Zettlen, 1st b	0	6
Hay, s. s.	1	5	J. F. Townley, 2d b	4	5
Hart, p	3	2	Vreeland, r. f.	3	3
Levine, 2d b	4	2	Ryer, 3d b	2	6
Leeds, c. f.	2	3	Reynolds, c. f.	2	6
Kelly, r. f.	3	1	Coleston, p	2	6
W. C. Henry, l. f.	2	3	Lynch, l. f.	4	4
Total	24	24	Total	24	47

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
Custom-house	2	0	6	0	3	4	4	5	24
Appraisers' Dept.	2	1	5	9	7	10	0	13	47

Umpire—Mr. DELANEY, of the Atlantic Club.

Amateur Burglars in Bergen City.

On Friday evening last a bold attempt at burglary was made at the house of EDWIN RICE, Esq., of Bergen City. This is the fifth time during the present Summer that this house has been entered in the same manner. On the last occasion (last week) Mr. RICE was aroused in time to make his mark upon one of the retreating band, but unfortunately failed to secure his game.

The present visitor seems to have been somewhat of a sybarite, for he (or perhaps they) most thoroughly ransacked the larder, selecting therefrom the choicest of food, wines, brandies, &c., of which he evidently made a most sumptuous and leisurely repast, after which business was proceeded with, but not with the rogue's usual caution. The heavy potations which had been indulged in had the effect of rendering the operators less cautious in their movements than usual, for the noise made in breaking the lock of the second floor entrance aroused Mr. RICE, who sprang from bed, and, arming himself, made a break for the party. They, hearing his movements, beat a hasty retreat, without securing any booty other than the collation above mentioned. Mr. RICE feels very anxious to receive another visit from the rascals, as he is now prepared to welcome them with a most hospitable reception.

Suspicion attaches to sundry nice young men, recent acquaintances and most devoted and friendly visitors of the susceptible damsels who preside over the culinary department of Mr. RICE'S establishment, and who are now under surveillance.

Suicide of a Boy.

PETER COHEN, a boy 15 years of age, the son of ELISHA COHEN, of Washington, Sussex County, hung himself on Thursday night, in the barn of Mr. WAUDLING, at Hampton. He was employed by Mr. WAUDLING at farm work, and had exhibited a cheerful and contented disposition up to the day of his suicide. He was sent out on Thursday to gather blackberries, and his failure to return caused a considerable degree of alarm in the neighborhood. A search was made, which was kept up during the greater part of the night, and was ended toward morning by the discovery of his body in the barn.

Westchester County.

As some firemen of Melrose were on their way to a fire supposed to be in the neighborhood about 11 o'clock on Friday night, their attention was attracted by the faint cries of an infant, and on proceeding to the spot discovered a bundle in a secluded place. On opening it they found a fine female child about a week old, which had been left there to die by some unnatural mother or person employed for that purpose. It was committed to the care of Mr. JOHN YORK, Overseer of the Poor, who soon had some kind-hearted ladies attending to its wants.

THE CHENEY CASE.

Progress of the Contest between the Bishop and the Rector in Chicago—Protest of the Ecclesiastical Court.

The counsel for Rev. CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY filed a supplementary bill in the Superior Court in Chicago on Thursday, as has already been stated; and the respondents filed an answer the following day. A final decree will now be taken, and the case carried to the Supreme Court of the State as soon as possible. At the last meeting of the Ecclesiastical Court, the following solemn protest against the interference of the civil authority was recorded:

The undersigned, members of an Ecclesiastical Court duly constituted according to canon and usage, in the Diocese of Illinois, having been enjoined by the civil Court from proceeding in a case clearly within their jurisdiction, put upon record the following declaration of their rights, and their solemn protest against the intrusion of civil Courts in matters purely spiritual and ecclesiastical.

1. That civil Courts, as such, cannot and ought not to interfere, by prohibition or injunction, with Courts spiritual or ecclesiastical, in any manner whatever.

2. That Courts spiritual or ecclesiastical, in all their proceedings, are governed not by canon only, but by usage; and that usage in matters spiritual or ecclesiastical, derives its origin from the same source, and prevails to the same extent that "common law" does in civil matters.

3. That civil Courts, as such, cannot and ought not to assume or exercise revisory powers over proceedings in spiritual or ecclesiastical Courts, in order to set aside their verdicts or reverse their decisions; and that in all exercise of any right of inquiry that may exist in respect to civil or property interests after final decision is had in the case, civil Courts are bound by such construction and such interpretation as spiritual Courts may determine and settle.

4. The civil Courts can interpose to effect relief only in cases of damage or injury ensuing from acts of which such courts can properly take cognizance; and that a prospective right of employment as a clergyman, and consequent salary, does not constitute such a case.

The right of a minister to employment and salary is not absolute, like the ownership of property, real or chattel, but a conditional one; all such right is limited and qualified by conditions lying outside of, and beyond the jurisdiction of any civil tribunal of the land, and these conditions are not merely the fact of his being a minister, but that he is such "in regular standing;" *i. e.*, if he go into a civil Court and ask relief from oppression or protection from wrong, he must go there "with clean hands."

5. The undersigned claim that they are an ecclesiastical Court, duly constituted by canon and usage in the Protestant Episcopal Church—that we are proceeding in a case of "simple discipline," properly brought within our jurisdiction by competent authority, and that neither in the original inception of the case, involving inquiry into the grounds of presentment, nor the presentment itself, is there or has there been any oppression or negligence which will preclude the accused a fair and impartial trial.

Here we might rest, and confidently appeal to the unbiased decision of every tribunal, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in the land; but there are allegations and imputations in the opinion which accompanies the decision sustaining the temporary injunction which, in vindication of our own character, and of the position we hold in the Church, we are bound to notice.

We claim that in no instance in the exercise of our prerogatives as a Court, either in the exercise of a claim or interpretation of canon, have we transcended our powers, or infringed any right properly within the jurisdiction of civil Courts; and we most emphatically disclaim and repudiate the presumptive intention judicially attributed to us, that we "intend all that may befall in the prosecution of the case, even the very worst consequences under the canons of the Church."

This "presumptive intention" is the more offensive and unjustifiable in that it was fully answered by the affidavit of the Bishop, which was filed with our answer, and by our own sworn declaration that we should be "gratified if it shall transpire from the evidence that said complainant is not guilty of the charges against him."

We confidently submit that we are not thus to be arraigned and sentenced, as if we were a "base-ball club or a commission to run a railroad," and that our authority and power to act in the premises are not derived from any "contract or stipulations which constitute the association," but that they derive their origin from and depend upon the organic law of an historic Church, and that when, under the palladium of religious toleration as well as civil liberty, the Protestant Episcopal Church took her position in this country, she came intact in authority and unlimited in the powers God gave her as His Church; and when acting within her own sphere and within her clearly-defined jurisdiction, is to be regarded and respected as such.

Again, as a tribunal of the Church, duly constituted by canon and usage, we cannot submit to the imputation attempted to be judicially fastened upon us that we oppressively overruled the "right of challenge." Here, as we believe, we may confidently and with propriety appeal to his Honor the Chancellor himself, and retort upon him his refusal to hear and determine the question of his interference in banc. This position, taken and maintained by the Chancellor, is the perpetration of the very wrong so unjustifiably attributed to us.

Against these and other allegations of wrongdoing and oppression we solemnly protest and appeal in the name of God, His Church and our common humanity for whom Christ died; and will ever pray that we and all others may have not only "the wisdom of the serpent, but the harmlessness of the dove," and while claiming for God the things that be His, we will ever render unto Cæsar the things that be Cæsar's.

SAMUEL CHASE,
President of the Court;
THOS. N. BENEDICT,
H. N. PIERCE,
JOHN BENDER,
A. W. SNYDER.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Commencing at a point distant 100.5 ft. n. of 50th-st. and 70 ft. e. of 2d-av., 30x25	$250
Grand-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Varick-st., 22.8x80	16,000
14th-st., s. s., 380.6 w. of 2d-av., 24x103.3	36,500
14th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x103.3	31,000
29th-st., n. s., 310 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x98.9	14,000
58th-st., n. s., 322.1 ft. w. of Avenue A, 54.4½x100.4	10,000
62d-st., s. s., 155 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100x100.5	22,500
77th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 150x102.2, ½ part	10,000
2d-av., w. s., 60.4 ft. n. of 55th-st., 20x66	23,200
11th-av., s. w. corner of 55th-st., 102.6x100x88x4.11x89.9x26.6	16,500

Leases Recorded.

Lispenard-st., near Broadway, 2 years and 9 months, per year	$1,500
Mulberry-st., No. 86, 4 years and 9 months, per year	550
3d-av., No. 988, 3 years, per year	540

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., n. s., 290 ft. w. of Underhill-av., 50x105.7	$2,800
Bond-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Carroll-st., 48x75	1,450
Baltic-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Buffalo-av., 25x127.9	nom.
Hamilton-st., e. s., 411.6 ft. s. of Greene-av., 32.4x72	10,000
Hamilton-st., e. s., 387.6 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 18.9x100	1,600
Hewes-st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 20x71	8,000
Hancock-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Howard-av., 20x100	325
Leonard-st., w. s. 75 ft. n. of Spillman-st., 18.4x69.10	3,500
Leonard-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Remsen-st., 25x100	5,000
Monroe-st., n. s., 265 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	6,500
McKibbin-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	4,000
Nelson-st., n. s., 129 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 19x100	5,300
Plymouth-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Jay-st., 40x75x25x25x100x56	7,250
Quincey-st. and Nostrand-av., n. e. corner, 75x100	7,000
State-st., s. s., 96 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 21x70	nom.
South 6th-st., n. s., 63 ft. e. of 2d-st., 21x56.7	12,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 380 ft. w. of Troy-av., 2¼x80	8,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 380 ft. w. of Troy-av., 20x80	8,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 340 ft. w. of Troy-av., 20x80	8,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 340 ft. w. of Troy-av., 20x80	8,000
Fulton and Gates avs., n. e. corner, 20x67.9	12,000
Hamilton-av., w. s., 449.11 ft. n. of Conover-st., 25x80	5,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 20x100	5,000
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, John Denyse's map New-Utrecht	4,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Bergen.

Prospect-av., n. s., 234 ft. e. of Back road, 40x108x97x200	$3,600
Prospect-av., s. s. 194 ft. w. of Bergen-av., 100x97	1,600
Newark Plank road, s. s., 45 ft. e. of Jackson-av., 24x103	1,050

Hudson City.

Collerd-st., lot No. 48, block No. 3, adjoining Reservoir, 58x125x131x27	$1,600
Clinton-av., w. s., 250 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 50x50	1,200

Hoboken.

Willow-st., e. s., 75 ft. from 3d-st., 25x95	$700

Union.

Ferry road, s. s., lot No. 62, block No. 4, map North Union, 25x100	$190
Ferry road, s. s., lot Nos. 63, 64, block No. 4, map North Union, 50x100	380

Harrison.

Warren and 5th sts., corner ——, 125x125	$1,600

Newark.

Boyd-st., w. s., indefinite location, 25x100	$1,500
Boyd-st., w. s., 275 ft. n. of Boame-st., 25x100	1,000
Brunswick-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Miller-st., 25x127	500
Pennsylvania-av. and Murray-st., n. e. corner, 26x100	7,600
Pennington-st., n. s., indefinite, 25x85	500
Quarry-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Nesbitt-st., 50x95	3,100
Searing-st., e. s., indefinite, 31x96	1,000
Thomas-st., s. s., 84 ft. e. of Austin-st., 25x103	5,500

Belleville.

Road from Spring Garden to Franklin, 80 ft. on said road	$425

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS, MANUFACTURERS, sugar refiners, brewers and distillers.—For sale, on the East River, south of 120th-st., a plot of ground, comprising 38 lots, with a dock and water front of 201 feet; the main building is 4 stories high, 75 feet wide and 100 feet deep; separate boiler and engine houses; the buildings are new and of the most substantial character; the property is well adapted to all kinds of manufacture requiring water frontage, and will be sold with or without the steam power at a reasonable price. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a very attractive first-class brick house in prime order; possession at once. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

Houses wanted in this City worth from $10,000 to $35,000.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HYDE PARK.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT country seat, with 30 acres, (or more, if desired,) about four miles from station, with extensive barns, carriage-house, farm-house, &c., complete; large brick house in perfect order throughout, and replete with all the conveniences; gas, water, &c.; excellent garden; fine fish pond, &c. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of

JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO RENT—PART OF REAR OFFICE, FIRST floor, No. 202 Broadway. Inquire on premises.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY FRENCH-ROOF house, with basement and sub-cellar, containing fourteen rooms, heater, range, gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; rent $850 per annum; possession 1st September. Apply on the premises, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 37 Devoe-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; convenient to two lines of City cars.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN COMPLETE order; papered and frescoed throughout; to a responsible tenant would be rented at the low price of $100 per month, including board for the present occupant, an elderly widow lady. Apply on the premises, No. 216 East 34th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, in perfect order, No. 444 West 20th-st.; rent $1,600; also, three-story and basement house, with stable, on 11th-av., Boulevard, corner 141st-st.; all improvements. Rent $800. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED FOR CASH—A THREE-STORY house; price about $16,000; location between 12th and 30th sts. and 2d and 6th avs.; possession by the 1st of September. Address HOUSE, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MODERATE SIZE FURNISHED house for a small family of adults; location 14th to 40th-st., 6th to Lexington-av.; price must be reasonable. Address H. W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, well furnished, in first-class neighborhood. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,886 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CONTINUATION SALE.
LONG BRANCH
VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, at
KENSINGTON PARK,
100 VILLA PLOTS.

Take steamer *Neversink* from Pier No. 32, North River, foot of Duane-st., at 9 A. M. Carriages at the Depot to convey passengers free to KENSINGTON PARK.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. It is expected that the whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and eldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,909
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $11,000 per mile on a total length of 109 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK
STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 9, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1869.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by this Company to the 16th inst. from the holders of the bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, maturing in 1870, for the sale to this Company of all or any portion of said bonds. Proposals may be sent to the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned. The Company reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of said proposals.

By order of the Finance Committee.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank, Gaslight and Manufacturing Stocks. Also, a large variety of Railroad Bonds and other Securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investment, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,
Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities.
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
Houston and Texas Central Railway Company.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,
IN NEW-YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

For further information apply to

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
TRANSFER AGENTS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1869.

The books for the transfer of the stock of this Company will close on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1869, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of enabling the persons holding stock at that time to convert the same into the guaranteed stock to be issued in exchange therefor.

The stock to be issued in exchange will be entitled to dividends at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly on the Tuesday following the first Monday of January, April, July and October in each year, out of the rental reserved under the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and such dividends will be payable free of the income tax of the United States Government, and of all taxes which may be collected in any manner through or by means of the corporation owning the road, or the corporation leasing the same—the payment of all such taxes being assumed by the lessee.

One hundred and seventy-one shares will be issued in exchange for each one hundred shares of the present stock. Persons entitled to receive the fractional part of a share will receive scrip not entitled to dividends until aggregated.

The fractional part of a share due in exchange being three-sevenths of a share on every one hundred shares, will be converted, and the avails included in the cash dividend to be hereafter made out of the surplus assets of the Company when outstanding accounts shall be settled.

The books will be opened for the exchange of stocks on TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1869.

By order of the Executive Committee.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Transfer Agents, No. 27 Pine-st.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT,
Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.
J. L. BROWNELL,
J. L. Brownell & Bro.
T. H. MARVIN,
Marvin Bros. & Co.
T. B. STOUT,
Stout & Dickinson.
A. M. FERRIS,
A. M. Ferris & Bro.
T. B. MUSGRAVE,
Musgrave & Co.

G. T. BONNER,
G. T. Bonner & Co.
T. S. MARLOR,
JAMES D. SMITH,
Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
R. W. MARTIN, Jr.,
R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
JAMES B. COLGATE,
Trevor & Colgate.
L. J. VAN BOSKERCK,
Lockwood & Co.
JOHN BONNER,
John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

$20,000 ST. LOUIS AND IRON Mountain Railroad Bonds will be sold at the low price of 84.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN
$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan. Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000,

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable**, in **Gold**, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York,

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York..$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London....£7 5s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...87 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	125	125¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	122⅝	122¾
Coupon, 1881	124⅞	125	5-20 Coupon, '68	122⅜	122½
5-20 Regis., 1862	123¼	123⅝	10-40 Regist'd	112⅜	112½
5-20 Coupon, '62	125	125⅛	10-40 Coupon	115⅜	115⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	123⅜	123⅝	Gold	136⅛	136⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	123⅝	124	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111⅛	111¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	122⅛	122¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY
AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT IN CASH	$14,800,000
AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE	6,000,000

The receipts of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed $2,000,000 for present year.

Receipts for month June $154,000, against $86,000 for same month in 1868.

We are authorized to offer for sale $500,000 of these bonds at

85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN. *Free of Government Tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1869.

The Treasury will purchase during the present week as follows:

Aug. 11, two millions 5-20 Bonds.
Aug. 12, one million 5-20 Bonds.

Particulars furnished on application at the Treasury.

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
$38,000 CINCINNATI, RICHMOND & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 19, 1869, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (for account of whom it may concern,) $38,000 First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago Railroad Company, due July 1, 1895, interest payable January and July, at the Bank of America, New-York. (Hypothecated.) $1,000 each.

These Bonds are regarded as a first-class security. Capitalists and others desiring profitable investments will find it to their interest to attend this sale, which is to be made without reserve and in lots to suit purchasers. Further information can be obtained on application to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

FINANCIAL.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

CAUTION NOT TO RECEIVE.—LOST or stolen, TWO NOTES payable on demand to the order of H. F. Vail, Esq., Cashier; each for $60,000; one dated Aug. 5, the other Aug. 7, 1869.

The finder will oblige by returning them to the makers.

A. A. LOW & BROTHERS.

DIVIDENDS.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.
THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 141 Broadway, July 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 26, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend on the Interest Certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New York. Holders will be required to present their interest certificates that the payment of the dividend may be indorsed thereon. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of July, instant, and remain closed until further notice.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 9th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 28th inst. until 10th prox.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared. Payable on MONDAY, Aug. 9 proximo.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

DRY GOODS.

AT JACKSON'S,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
GENUINE BARGAINS.

Empress Cloths, a splendid article, $1, worth $1 50.
Delhi Poplins, all wool and handsome, 75c., worth $1 05.
Alpacas, real nice goods, 50c., worth 75c.
Gros Grain Alpacas, beautiful goods, 50c., worth 75c.
Gros Grain Alpacas, much finer, 65c., worth 85c.
Gros Grain Alpacas, superfine, 75c., worth $1 05.
A few French Cambric Robes left at $2 50, worth $8.
N. B.—The Spring and Summer stock closing out at a great sacrifice.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at

R. H. MACY'S,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of DIETZ & SMITH, No. 4 College-place, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

R. E. DIETZ,
A. G. SMITH,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1869.

NOTICE.

R. E. DIETZ having purchased all the right, title and interest, and patents of A. G. Smith, will continue the business at No. 4 College-place.

R. E. DIETZ.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Mr. ALDEN J. ADAMS becomes a partner in my house on and after this date, under the firm name of UNION ADAMS & CO.

UNION ADAMS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1869.

THE FIRM OF REYNOLDS & CAHILL is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either party signing the firm name in liquidation.

J. REYNOLDS,
S. CAHILL, 2d.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1869.

NOTICE—MR. W. H. WARDEN THIS DAY retires from our firm and Mr. J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Jr., becomes a partner.

NATHANIAL L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE PURCHASING COMMISSARY,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1869.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Sept. 9, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the United States Army building, corner of Greene and Houston sts., the following subsistence stores, (condemned,) viz.:

862 pounds of Bacon.
698 pounds of Hams.
79½ gallons of Molasses.
408 cans of Oysters.
300 pounds of Pork.
11 barrels of Flour.
196 gallons of mixed Pickles.
161½ pounds of Corn Beef.
12 cans of Cherries.
1 can of Peas.
3 cans of Jelly.

By order of

Brevet Brigadier-General W. W. BURNS,
Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY (Monday,) Aug. 9, at 12 o'clock, on bulkhead, between Piers Nos. 13 and 14, East River.

1,400 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, balance cargo *Alberti*.

Immediately after on pier No. 10 East River:

47 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
270 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, balance cargo *Serpentina*.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 25 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.; also, manhood restored by his Life Elixir.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address

C. F. BATTLES,
Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11	Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26
Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12	Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1
Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18	Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2
Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19	China, Wednesday, Sept. 8
Scotia, Wedn'sday, Aug. 25	Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants.
First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers,
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 2

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

CALEDONIA.....Aug. 14	BRITANNIA.....Sept. 4
CAMBRIA.....Aug. 21	COLUMBIA.....Sept. 11
IOWA.....Aug. 28	EUROPA.....Sept. 18

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 14, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).........Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

NEVADA. 3,125 tons.........Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO. 3,015 tons.........Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA. 3,392 tons.........Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,865 tons.........Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO. 3,132 tons.........Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA. 2,965 tons.........Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.........(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 28, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON. INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN.........Sept. 1

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:

For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 11—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER.

Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Aug. 10. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, Aug. 12
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.........Aug. 19
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.........Aug. 26

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The steamships

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independent line commencing with the steamship MONTGOMERY, to leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, 1869, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

Freight received at all times under covered pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. —REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The MAGNOLIA will sail Aug. 18.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 24.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER....Saturday, Aug. 14
CORTES..........NELSON...Saturday, Aug. 21

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers,

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.)

—AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.,)

—AT 5:30 P. M.—

For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 5:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, Will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 26 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

M. PAUL, Superintendent. L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Sun., Aug. 8.....8 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 8.....4:30 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 8.....7:30 P. M.	Mon., Aug. 9.....7 A. M.
Mon., Aug 9.....4 P. M.	Tues., Aug. 10...7:30 A. M.
Wed., Aug. 11.....7 A. M.	Wed., Aug. 11.....11 A. M.
Thurs., Aug. 12..7:30 A. M.	Thurs., Aug 12...11:30 A. M.
Fri., Aug. 13.....8 A. M.	Fri., Aug. 13.....12 M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The CONNECTICUT, the fastest elegant river steamer in the world, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15 o'clock P. M., making through connections for all points West and Northwest via the New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawauhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily, at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CONRAD KUHNER, plaintiff, against ELLEN KUHNER, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 22, 1869.

STEPHEN WHITEHORN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1869.

jy5-law6wM*

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.

The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.

The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.

Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.

The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.

Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children, NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 21st-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; expenses moderate; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway, remains open day and evening during August, to prepare pupils for Fall business. Ladies, secure private rooms.

TO THOSE WISHING TO LEARN French.—Mlle. Chanal having finished her studies, is desirous of giving private lessons in French. Mlle. Chanal can teach also the piano, if required. Address Mlle. CHANAL, No. 371 East 10th-st.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PRINCE'S AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS BANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BEANS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Sept. 21.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address

Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st. Reopens Sept. 21.

Rev. Dr. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills, with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 8.

J. YOUNG, Principal.

ELM PARK SEMINARY.

For young ladies; board and tuition $350 a year; music the only extra, $50. For circulars, &c., address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.

Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN ENgagement as instructor in the English branches; also, to give lessons in the German and French languages; information and references. Address VERITAS, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH SIX YEARS' experience in teaching, desires an engagement as instructor in classics, mathematics, German, French and music; best of references. Address G. S., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt.
WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Aug. 6, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations.
10:00 A. M.. Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.

Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.

4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Jamaica, Springfield and Valley Stream.

4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.

6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the cheapest and most valuable safeguard ever applied to railroad trains. Thousands of them are in use.

WM. G. CREAMER & SON, No. 19 Platt-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.

Having obtained an extensive and wide-spread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tin-foil papers after this date, July 1, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.

The "YACHT CLUB" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions. The trade are invited to send for circulars. P. LORILLARD, New-York.

MONTANA.

THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.

Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.

H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 131 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

NOTICE.—LEFT NOVEMBER, 1867, TWO boxes and one trunk, said to contain clothing, by one Henry B. Carroll and wife, at No. 854 6th-av., which they are requested to pay charges and take away within fourteen days, or said boxes and contents will be sold at auction.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two handsomely-furnished floors, with or without private table, to a party of gentlemen or a family; house very desirably situated a few doors from Coleman House, near Broadway; French or American table. Those willing to pay for superior accommodations can secure rooms for the Fall or at present. Address H. D., Box No. 181 *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A CHEERFUL AND HANDsomely-furnished front room on second floor, with hot and cold water, large closets, gas, bath, and board for two; only $16 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT a suite of rooms, with partial board, to one or two gentlemen. Location most desirable point of 34th-st. Apply to W. C. B., No. 119 Liberty-st.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD home-made fare, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st. Large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

HOUSE IN PERFECT ORDER, AND choice of first-class rooms and board; references required. Inquire at No. 97 Clinton-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BADEN-BADEN.

(Grand Duchy of Baden, Europe,)

WITHIN TWELVE HOURS OF PARIS BY STRASBOURG.

SEASON OF 1869.

A first-rate full orchestra, with distinguished solo performers, plays three times a day, and alternately with the best military bands, during the season.

Grand balls, reunions, children's balls, concerts, in which the most distinguished European artists are heard. French comedies, French and Italian Operas, Offenbach's Bouffes Parisiennes, Fetes Champetres, with illuminations and fireworks. Rural fetes and dejeuners. Races. Splendid shooting and extensive fishing grounds on the Rhine, the Murg and Oos.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

As a pleasant and healthful Summer resort, is unsurpassed by any on the Continent. Will be open to October. Terms, $4 per day; a liberal deduction for families. Parties can leave New-York by the Harlem Railroad trains at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and in six hours arrive at Lebanon Springs.

HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY. FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music; inducements offered to families.

CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as seamstress, and will take care of children, or chambermaid; a thorough seamstress; cut, fit, operate on machines, trim, &c.; City or country; good testimonials. No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, creams, jellies, ices, boning and larding, and can get up dinners for large parties; country or City; best City testimonials. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., situations for a large number of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers. Also, tidy young girls, and those lately landed, for City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent laundress; understands French fluting, linens, and all kinds of ladies' finery; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 217 East 25th-st., near 3d-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, boning, larding, &c., and very highly recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly, and is well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl as chambermaid, nurse, or for the housework of a small family. Apply at 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do up-stairs work and make herself generally useful. Call at No. 150 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

SERVANTS.—TO EMPLOYERS IN WANT of first-class servants, with best references, can be supplied at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment office, No. 109 4th-av., up stairs.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, A SITuation in a hotel; can speak English; has had experience in the business, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can tend bar, take care of horses, or do any work about a hotel; no objections to going into the country. Call on or address CHRISTOPHER SHULTZ, International Hotel, No. 242 William-st., or same, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German, as coachman and groom; will assist in a garden and make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country; will be found steady in his habits; understands his duties well in every particular. Apply or direct to CHRISTOPHER, care of Mr. Manning, No. 371 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a respectable Protestant man; understands his business thoroughly, and refers to his last employer, with whom he lived five years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class man and wife; man to make himself generally useful; wife thoroughly understands all household duties. Apply at CARPENTER'S New-York Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE, (Scotch,) situations; the man is a thorough gardener, groom, &c.; the woman a thorough cook, laundress, &c.; first-class references given. Call on GARDENER, No. 41 Henry-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (ENGLISH,) a situation as coachman and groom in City or country; first-class reference. Address B. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in some private family; a Protestant young man. Inquire at present employer's, No. 28 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.—A young man, who has had some experience in surveying and draughting, wants a position as an assistant on a surveying corps. Address J. W. B., care D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUAtions, all American, English, Irish, Scotch or Germans; no pay until suited; ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, cooks, laundresses, houseworkers; situations for all that come, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

AT BEDELL'S—100 GIRLS WANTED.—NO. 342 4th-av., cor. 25th-st., viz.: ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, girls for housework, and those lately landed, suited immediately.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., no pay till engaged; situations ready for a large number of well-recommended servants; also, those lately landed can get places immediately.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUYER OF Yankee notions in a dry goods jobbing house on Broadway. Address, with references, Post Office Box No. 2,067.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PERSONAL.

WILL PATRICK EGAN, FORMERLY of Chicago, send his address to Post Office, Box No. 2,000, Chicago, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

AN ASSURED SUCCESS!

Mrs. Sidney F. Bateman's original American Comedy of

SELF,

WITH

MR. JOHN E. OWENS

in his great characterization of JOHN UNIT,

supported by
Mr. W. R. FLOYD,
OLIVER DOUD, B. T. RINGGOLD,
Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Miss ANNIE DELAND, Miss AMELIA HARRIS,
Miss FLORENCE STANLEY and
Mrs. F. MORDAUNT.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER

BRILLIANT RECEPTION!

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF Boucicault and House's drama, in three acts, entitled ARRAH-NA-POGUE; OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.

DAN BRYANT..........as..SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY.......as..MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE.......as..ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES..as..FANNY POWERS

Seats secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum.

BROADWAY—corner of 30th-st.—BROADWAY.

100,000 WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES ON VIEW.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

TWO DAILY DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.

ADMISSION to all the ATTRACTIONS, 30 cents.

A HIT. A HIT. A HIT. A HIT.	Crowded Houses greet the WORRELL SISTERS in their gorgeous burlesque, LALLA ROOKH.	A HIT. A HIT. A HIT. A HIT.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS and the laughable Comedietta of BULLS AND BEARS OF WALL STREET.

FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF SOPHIE.

THE TAMMANY—THE TAMMANY.

MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENT.

WILL REOPEN MONDAY, AUG. 16, 1869.

with an immense company of artists, several startling novelties, and in all respects a vastly stronger entertainment than any hitherto offered at this THE GREAT AMUSEMENT PALACE OF THE WESTERN CONTINENT.

Details and personnel in the journals of SATURDAY and SUNDAY next.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The New-York favorite, Mr. W. H. WHALLEY, for six nights. New sensation drama of MYSTERIES OF CARROM, with JAQUES STROP.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF AUGUSTIN DALY.

Will open for the regular season of 1869-70, after an appropriate recess for alterations and preparations, on MONDAY Evening, Aug. 16, 1869, with the production of A NEW DRAMATIC COMEDY, from the brilliant author of "Caste," "Ours" and "School;" with unique scenic effects by James Roberts and Lewis Duflocq, music by Tissington, and with a cast embracing a selection from the following bouquet of talent, engaged as the regular company: Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Geo. Clarke, D. H. Harkins, J. B. Polk, George Holland, William Davidge, James Lewis, T. F. Egbert, H. Ryner, W. Beekman, George Jordan, Jr., F. Chapman, J. M. Cooke, H. Stewart, Pierce, Peck, &c. Mesdames Clara Jennings, F. S. Chanfrau, G. H. Gilbert, Maria Wilkins, Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Davenport, Marie Longmore, Emilie Keiple, Lena Edwin, Emma Ames, Emily Lewis, Jean Rowland, Minna Andrews, Norwood, Almy, Tyson, &c.

The Box Office will open on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be had also at No. 112 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE GAL IN THE DOLLAR STORE.

NEW SONG AND DANCE.

Published this day by
LYON & HEALY, Chicago,
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston, and
C. H. DITSON & CO., New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE SPIRITED PAIR OF sorrels, "Abdalla stock," 5 and 6 years old; long tails; perfectly gentle; 15 hands. Address Box No. 459 New-York Post Office.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTIES WISHING TO ENGAGE IN a lucrative business, requiring moderate capital, are invited to call and inspect a new invention of a superior description. No solicitation to purchase need be feared, other than a full explanation of merits, as the improvement speaks for itself. E. E. ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

A WIDOW HAVING A FANCY STORE wants a partner or a gentleman to loan her $80 for two months; personal security given. Address Mrs. GLEN, care No. 823 Broadway, stating where an interview can be had.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALVIN WALKER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Alvin Walker, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of July, 1869.

au2-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ J. FRIEDMAN and ABRAHAM J. FRIEDMAN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Moritz J. Friedman, and Abraham J. Friedman, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of August, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1869.

au2-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL O. ROCKWELL, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel O. Rockwell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of August, 1869.

au9-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH SCHLESSINGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Adolph Schlessinger, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1869.

au9-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,494. — IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES TURNER and ALFRED W. TURNER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Turner and Alfred W. Turner, of the City of New-York in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of August, A. D. 1869.

E. S. WHITMAN, Assignee,
au9-law3wM* No. 159 Front-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY MANNECK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the 26th day of May, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Manneck, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au9-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

CORNER 23D-ST. AND 8TH-AV.

EIGHTH WEEK EIGHTH
EIGHTH WEEK EIGHTH
LUCILLE WESTERN
LUCILLE WESTERN
AS
MIAMI and MADAM ST. AUBERT
MIAMI and MADAM ST. AUBERT
IN
GREEN BUSHES. GREEN BUSHES.
GREEN BUSHES. GREEN BUSHES.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
A GREAT BILL FOR SATURDAY NIGHT.
MONDAY, Aug. 16—After careful preparation, the grand romantic and spectacular Drama, the SEA OF ICE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

THE POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT,
THE POPULAR GEO. L. FOX,
THE POPULAR KIRALFY TROUPE,
THE POPULAR PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
GEO. L. FOX, (the great comic genius,) CLOWN.
Mlle. HANIOLA and Messrs. IMRE and BOLOSSY,
THE SENSATIONAL DANCERS,
APPEAR TWICE. APPEAR TWICE.
HARVEST HOME. HARVEST HOME.
THE ELEVEN FAVORITE HUNGARIANS.
THIRTY LADIES OF THE BALLET.
THE FUN OF THE FOXES.
THE UNRIVALED QUARTETTE.
Lots of Fun, New Tricks, Novel Costumes.
GEO. L FOX'S FLYING VELOCIPEDE.
MATINEES, 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON

in his world-renowned character of RIP VAN WINKLE.

SECOND RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, commencing at 2 o'clock.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUG. 9, AT 8.

1. March, "Ye Merry Birds".........Voigt
2. Overture, "Martha".........Flotow
3. Waltz, "Telegram".........Strauss
4. Polka, "Anvil".........Parlow
5. Grand Fantasie, "Puritani".........Bellini
6. Overture, "Fra Diavolo".........Auber
7. Air Varie, "Alexis," Solo for Cornet...Hartmann
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Morgenblaetter".........Strauss
9. Carnival of Venice, (Burlesque).........
10. Overture, "Orpheus".........Offenbach
11. Polka, "Whirlwind," Solo for Cornet.........Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Grand Quadrille, "Schuetzen".........Strauss

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.

Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1869. }

Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., Aug. 30, 1869, for furnishing all the corn, oats, hay and rye straw (to be of first-class merchantable quality) required at this depot during the year commencing Oct. 1, 1869. Forage and straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, at Fort Whipple, Virginia, about one and a half miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; hay and straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton.

Bidders will state price of oats and corn per bushel, including sacks, and also price without sacks, and of hay and straw per ton.

The quantity required for the year is estimated at five thousand nine hundred and forty bushels of corn; thirty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-five bushels of oats; seven hundred and seventy-five tons of hay, and two hundred tons of straw, but the right is reserved to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third on proper notice. The contractor will be required to keep at least one month's supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within six days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twelve thousand dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Proposals, in duplicate, will be addressed to the undersigned, with copy of advertisement attached, marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1869.

Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the use of the United States Custom-houses for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Department until the 2d day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item.

Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.

The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portion of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.

Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.

(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For paving with Nicolson pavement Nineteenth-street, between the Third and Sixth avenues.

Second—For paving with Nicolson pavement Twenty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue.

Third—For paving with Belgian pavement Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Fourth—For building sewers between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and between First and Fourth avenues.

Fifth—For paving with Belgian pavement Forty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Tenth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Nineteenth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Twenty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Thirty-fourth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—All the lots lying between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and between the First and Fourth avenues.

Fifth—Both sides of Forty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Tenth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled, "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

THE GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE.

City Scenes—Account of the Phenomena.

The eclipse of the sun, predicted by the astronomers and the Press, took place promptly according to the announcement which had been made, over the whole country, on Saturday last. There was unusual excitement among the people on the occasion, and the greatest desire was manifested to view the celestial phenomenon by young and old. The street *gamins* drove a thriving business, selling pieces of colored glass, which occupation, for a time, took the place of blacking boots and vending the evening papers. The house-tops had thousands of eager sky-gazers watching the progress of the lunar transit, and other thousands congregated in the Central Park for the purpose of getting an unobstructed view of the exhibition. Owing to the fact, however, that, during a very great portion of the ecliptical period, both the heavenly bodies were obscured from the vision by the prevalence of thick, heavy clouds, the most interesting parts of the spectacle—the "totality," so far as it existed in this latitude, and the appearance of the sun when the moon was just on the point of leaving its disc—were not observable. As it was, however, the exhibition amply gratified the curiosity of the spectators, and has doubtless led many to study, with a greater degree of interest than heretofore, the movements of celestial bodies. The progress of the eclipse was noted at the Central Park Observatory, and observations were taken from the roof of the Astor House by Professor THATCHER. Besides these notations of the event, several gentlemen having lenses and other apparatus for tracing the lunar transit in its various stages, made accurate calculations of the affair. The report made by Professor THATCHER will best describe the phenomenon in a brief way. The eclipse was a large partial one in New-York, though total over a line extending from a point 200 miles northwest of Fort Union, which is situated at the junction of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, to a point near Fayetteville, Cumberland County, N. C. During most of the eclipse the sun was much obscured by cumulus clouds, which, at or near the period of the greatest observation of the eclipse, changed into the cumulo-stratus. The planet Venus was obscured by clouds. At the instant of internal contact of the moon with the sun's edge, the moon was obscured by clouds. It occurred at some time after 5:12 P. M., and before 5:15. At 5:12 there was no contact, at 5:16 the moon had already impinged nearly one-fortieth part of its disc on the sun. At 5:30 the moon reached a spot of 10,000 miles in diameter on the sun's surface; spot one-half covered at 5:30' 30"; spot covered at 5:30' 45". Thermometer at 5:02, 71°; at 5:42, 70°. At 5:26 a degree of darkness is observable. At 5:55 air very chilly. Thermometer 71°. Atmosphere very unsteady, preventing observation on the mountains at the moon's edge. Spot on apparent western limb of the sun covered at 6:14. At 6:16 thermometer 69°. At 6:25 the spot of 10,000 miles in diameter made its reappearance. At 6:20 a flock of thirty birds were seen in the comet seeker flying to the South. The moon left the sun after 7 P. M., and before 7:01, at the precise instant of external contact, stratus clouds obscured the moon's edge, which also appeared very tremulous through the wavy atmosphere. The sun set at 7:05, St. Paul's Church clock time.

The Spectacle at Springfield, Ill.—Photographs by the Hundred—Scientific Observations Elsewhere.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Aug. 8.

The eclipse at Springfield, Ill., was a startling phenomenon. The sky was perfectly clear. Professor PEARCE, of Harvard, had charge of the observatories, which were made near the city reservoir. A hundred photographs of the eclipse were taken by Mr. BLACK, of Boston. When the total obscuration took place, the heavens and the earth presented a scene of awful sublimity. A brilliant amber-colored corona appeared around the sun and moon, shooting rays of light outward in all directions, when the whole horizon was illuminated with a light of the same color. Planets Mercury and Venus, and a number of fixed stars, were distinctly visible, but no planet orbs between Mercury and the sun were discovered. A brilliant rose-colored flame, or protuberance, was noticed on the western limb of the sun during the period of total obscuration. The phenomenon known as "Bailey's Beads," was also distinctly witnessed. This phenomenon, Professor PEARCE thinks, is occasioned by the refraction of light. He is also satisfied that the corona or halo at the time of the total obscuration, was occasioned by the sun's atmosphere.

At Mattoon observations were made by Professors G. W. HOUGH, of Dudley Observatory, Albany, N. Y.; DAVID MURRAY, of Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J., and others. The instruments made use of were the ordinary telescopes. One of them, however, was provided with means for accurately measuring the diversions of the protuberances on the sun, and the corona or surrounding halo. A chronograph was employed to note accurately the time of the different phenomena. The time was obtained by telegraphic communication with Dudley Observatory at Albany, N. Y. At 10 minutes and 15 seconds past 4 o'clock, the eclipse commenced, the moon's first contact with the sun occurring when the former was 19° south of the solar equator. On the west side of the thermometer, which a few moments before had risen to 102° began to fall rapidly. At 11 minutes and 27 seconds past 5, the sun became totally obscured. The darkness was equal to that of a moonlight night, and the temperature was 40 degrees cooler than one hour before. The eclipse ended at 9 minutes and 22 seconds past 6 o'clock. In the observations taken, the phenomenon corresponded precisely with the computations previously made. Six spots were visible on the surface of the sun before the eclipse, two of which were very prominent and the others much less. The cusps on the moon had a ragged and blurred appearance. As the eclipse progressed toward totality the form of the moon became visible. Near the cusps of the phenomenon of totality Bailey's Beads were seen distinctly by all the observers extending through an arc of at least fifty degrees. The moment the eclipse became total the flame-like protuberances were seen with wonderful distinctness, one very large on the lower limb of the sun, and three nearly as large on the upper limb, while at least seven or eight of them in all were visible. The one on the right hand or lower limb had somewhat the appearance of a full-rigged ship with sails set. In its part nearest the moon were two or three jet black spots. To the naked eye it seemed as though there were openings in the moon, two on the east side, and one on the southwest side. Just after the total eclipse, through the openings, the lurid glow of the sun was distinctly visible. The corona was not, as generally described in books, &c., a halo of light surrounding the moon; but was distinctly seen in the shape of a five-pointed prong on the lower, and two prongs on the upper circumference of the moon. These points presented a radiant appearance. The generally received theory regarding this corona that it is the atmosphere of the sun, does not seem to be sustained by observations made at this point. It is conjectured that the corona is in some way caused by the phenomenon of light passing through the atmosphere. Although search was made, no planetary bodies were observed between Mercury and the sun. During the totality phase, Mercury, Venus, Regulus, Mars, Saturn, Denebata, and other stars were visible. The temperature in the shade at the beginning of the eclipse was 77°, during totality 45°, and at the end of the eclipse it had risen to 70°. At 3:10, in the sun, on the grass, the thermometer was at 108°. A few minutes after 4 o'clock it rose to 102°, while during the total eclipse it fell to 60°, but subsequently rose to [illegible]

Total Eclipse at Wilmington, N. C.—Stars Shining as by Night.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Aug. 7.

The weather is clear and pleasant; wind, E. N. E. Thermometer 72.°

The streets and house-tops were crowded with people to witness the eclipse of the sun this evening. The following observations were taken from the top of the Dawson Bank building, Washington time being the standard: The time of the greatest obscuration was at 6:9¼ o'clock. The duration of the total phase was one minute thirty seconds. The time of the beginning of the total phase was 6:5. The end of the total phase was 6:6½. The beginning of the eclipse penumbra was 5:5. The end of the eclipse penumbra was 6:54. This was the grandest spectacle ever beheld here. During the total obscuration the stars shone almost as bright as at night. The fowls went to roost three-quarters of hour earlier than usual. Business was almost suspended in the city, so great was the impression produced.

Scientific Observations at Shelbyville, Ky.—Important Discoveries.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 7.

The *Courier-Journal* has the following special telegrams from Shelbyville, Ky., giving an account of scientific observations made there to-day:

The observations here to-day were very satisfactory, and in many respects gratifying. The following persons comprised the Joint Board of Observation for Shelbyville: Professor JOSEPH WINLOCK, of Harvard University, in charge of observations of phenomena, assisted by ALVAN CLARK, Professor of Cambridge; Assistant GEO. W. DEAN, of the Coast Survey, in charge of observations of precision, assisted by F. BLAKE, Jr., of the Coast Survey; J. A. WIPPLE, of Boston, assisted by GEO. CLARK, and J. PENDERGAST, had charge of the photographs; Professor G. M. SEARL, of New-York, devoted himself to observations of general phenomena, and, during the total phase, was to search for inter-mercurial planets. Sub-Assistant T. H. AGNEW also devoted himself to observations of general phenomena, and had charge of the observatory arrangements, being assisted by R. E. SHARROD, of Louisville. The meteorological observations were made by Professor SEYMOUR, of Louisville, and ROBERT LEWIS, of Shelbyville. Among the amateurs present were Mr. BOWDITCH, of Boston, son of the celebrated astronomer.

One of the most important discoveries made by Professor WINLOCK, at the spectroscope, was eleven bright lines in the spectrum of the protuberances of the sun, only five having heretofore been determined. He also observed a shower of meteors between the earth and moon. The party are jubilant over the success. Photographs of the sun were taken at different times during the partial obscuration. The beautiful red flames or solar protuberances were visible to the naked eye. "Baily's Beads," as well as the dark and dismal shadows of the moon sailing away through the air, were noted by a party of amateurs stationed on the top of Shelby College. The sky was perfectly clear and everything seemed to propitiate the success of the observations. There were ten or twelve mounted instruments in use on the occasion, the principal one of which was the Shelbyville College telescope, which was handled by Professor WINLOCK, assisted by ALVAN G. CLARK, of Cambridge, Mass. This is a fine instrument, costing $4,000. It once ranked third in the United States. Arcturus, Vega, Venus and Mercury were visible to the naked eye during the total phase. Mr. SEARLE, whose duty it was to search for intermercurial planets, did not succeed in finding any, reporting nothing fainter than Regulas near the sun. When the sunlight commenced to become dim a large number of citizens rushed to the College grounds, the headquarters of the observers. Some minutes before the total phase the usual phenomena of distraction among birds of the air and cattle occurred. Six minutes before totality a deathly ashen hue overspread the countenances of all present, and for a while the faint hearted were terrified. The scene during the totality was an awful one, and when the sunlight appeared again a shout of exultation went up from the great crowd in the college grounds.

Observations at Des Moines, Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Saturday, Aug. 7.

An unclouded sky allowed the many observers gathered here, to witness the eclipse with great distinctness, a slight haze only interfering to prevent satisfactory search for the planets supposed to exist inside the orbit of Mercury. According to Professor J. H. SAFFORD's observations the first contact occurred at three hours, forty-three minutes, forty-three seconds. The commencement of the total obscurity was four hours, forty-five minutes, thirty seconds. The end of the totality was four hours, forty-eight minutes, twenty-two seconds. The last contact was five hours, forty-five minutes, eleven seconds. These points of time are from six to twenty-two seconds later than calculated, according to Washington; E. P. HIMENAS and Professor HILLYARD observing it. Another point noted was a discrepancy between the calculation and observation of the corona. It was nearly rhomboidal in form, and very distinct and extended, at some points half a degree beyond the edge of the sun's disc. The rose-colored protuberances appeared to the number of five or six, the greatest being on the sun's southwestern quarter. Professor HARKNESS' observations of the protuberances in the spectroscope showed a different spectra for each. But a single band was thrown by the corona. Professor EASTMAN's observations of the thermometer showed a fall of 13° in the temperature during the progress of the eclipse. The total observation lasted two minutes and fifty-two and a half seconds. Venus and Mercury were distinctly visible to the naked eye. The darkness exceeded that of the night. The most interesting feature in the aspect of the sun was the protuberances or beads. The largest one, already mentioned, was semi-circular in shape, with a finger extending, say one-eighth part of the sun's diameter, directly downward as one looked. Another right limb was shaped much like two horns of an antelope. The greatest length of the corona was in the direction of the eliptic.

Scenes in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Aug. 7.

With a view to observing the eclipse, a large number of ladies and gentlemen were gathered on the dome of the Capitol, among others the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and members of the Press. The planet Venus was seen during the period of the greatest obscuration from this point. At the Naval Observatory, in the outskirts of the city, the Government astronomers were employed in making observations, and will present a report in a few days. The weather was very favorable and the event passed off exactly as it was announced, and without, so far as could be observed here, the slightest celestial accident.

The View in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The solar eclipse commenced in this city precisely at the moment predicted by the astronomers, and at 3 o'clock P. M. the observation reached the maximum, and the sunlight was reduced as in partially cloudy weather. The air was chilly, the wind did not blow as strongly as usual at that time of the day. The sky was cloudless.

The Eclipse at Fortress Monroe, Va.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The eclipse commenced here at about 5 o'clock, and lasted nearly an hour. About two-thirds of the surface of the sun was covered.

The Sight in West Virginia.

GREEN BRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Sunday, Aug. 8.

The eclipse yesterday caused the thermometer suddenly to fall with great rapidity, and the weather turned so cold that frost was visible this morning.

The Consequent Cold Spell.

LEWISTON, Me., Saturday, Aug. 7.

The weather is the coldest in this part of the State experienced at this season for many years, with a slight frost on low lands.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, Aug. 7.

There was a slight fall of snow yesterday on Mount Washington, and ice formed during the night.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 7.

Snow fell yesterday in the country fifteen miles back of the city.

RELIGIOUS.

New Churches in Brooklyn.

A very large proportion of the church-going population of Brooklyn are in the country, clambering among the mountains, rambling in the valleys, enjoying the healing waters of the springs, or bathing at the seaside. As a consequence some of the churches are closed, and union services of two or more congregations—what is left of them—are held, while ministers from the country, who have come to rusticate in the city, supply the pulpits in the absence of the settled pastors. Meantime there are several churches—new ones—hastening to completion, all which are to be ready for opening about the time that everybody shall have returned to their homes, and got nicely settled, say about the middle of September. Of these, the most important and most imposing structure is St. Ann's Church, corner of Livingston and Clinton streets, of which Rev. Dr. SCHENCK is the rector. This edifice is to have a peal of bells, after the old English style, the ringing of which, it is expected, will have an awakening influence upon the dwellers on the Heights. Mr. LORETZ is to be the organist, a fact which speaks volumes and means a great deal.

St. Paul's Church, of which Rev. Dr. DROWNE is rector, which has been built at the South Brooklyn end of Clinton-street, is a magnificent specimen of architecture. It is fast approaching completion, and is to be opened soon in the Fall.

The Moravian Church in Jay-street, near Myrtle-avenue, of which Rev. EDWARD RONTHALER is pastor, is a neat brick edifice of the Romanesque style, substantially built, and will be opened soon after the Summer recess.

The Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church, with the snugest and the neatest of interiors, is rapidly getting finished, and will probably be ready by October. Rev. Dr. JOSEPH T. DURYEA is the well-known pastor, and the first difficulty to be encountered after the church shall have been completed will be want of room for the congregations that will throng to hear the popular and useful pastor.

The Seventh-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, near Prospect Park, will be all ready for public worship in a few weeks.

The new chapel of St. John's Parish will be completed about the middle of October. It is near the Park, in the same neighborhood with the church last alluded to, and will be a neat edifice. It is of Ohio stone, and in the Gothic style of architecture. The site for the church is at the same place, and the erection of the main edifice will be proceeded with at some future time. A very commodious and comfortable parsonage will be finished about the same time as the chapel. Rev. Dr. BURGESS, brother of the late Bishop BURGESS, of Maine, is the indefatigable rector.

The First Reformed Church of Williamsburg, Rev. Dr. PORTER, pastor, located at the corner of Clymer-street and Bedford-avenue, is an imposing brick structure, trimmed with Nova Scotia stone, will be completed for opening in September. The interior decorations are handsome, yet plain and neat. The pews will be of black walnut.

The lecture and Sunday School room of the New-England Church, in South Ninth-street, Williamsburg, Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, pastor, is undergoing reconstruction and enlargement. When finished, it will have two galleries, and on the main floor ample accommodations for a large Sunday School.

Rev. Mr. BACON's controversy with the American and Foreign Christian Union in reference to the dishonesty, or rather the want of veracity, of some of their publications, has attracted considerable attention to him, and many strangers crowd to his church to hear him preach. Regular services will be resumed the first Sunday in September. The school alterations will be completed about the middle of September.

There is a number of other churches in course of erection, but none of them are likely to be finished much before the setting in of the Winter season.

Rev. E. P. Ingersoll on Christian Warfare.

Yesterday morning Rev. EDWARD PAYSON INGERSOLL, of Indianapolis, Ind., preached in the pulpit of Rev. H. M. STORRS' South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, corner of Court and President streets, to a large and attentive audience. The following is a brief abstract of his discourse, founded on the last words of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, as recorded in the Epistle to Second Timothy, iv., 7 and 8: "I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course. I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day: and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing." The reverend gentleman said: There is no word or gift or act of a friend so sacred to the heart as the last one. We stand breathless to catch the last whisper or look of recognition, and then treasure it away. The words of our text are rendered the more sacred for this reason. Paul, the unflinching defender of Christian faith, is a prisoner at Rome. Nero has him in his power, and he is soon to die a martyr. Is he troubled? Has he regrets? Does he renounce his Master? Does he tell Timothy to beware? No. In the calm composure of faith he awaits the sword of the executioner. "I am now ready to be offered up," says the hero. Why ready? "I have fought a good fight." Literally, "I have fought the fight—the good fight." It was not, "I have great peace of mind, in view of my death." He might have so said. But no, he was thinking of Him for whom he fought. And what had Paul done? The reverend gentleman here gave some of the incidents of the Apostle's life, that witnessed the truth of his affirmation, "I have fought a good fight." Do you say 'tis sad that so noble a man should be compelled thus to battle his way to glory? Remember "through the Cross comes the crown." Men develop in spiritual as in business life, by being buffeted, and bruised, and pressed upon. We never get hold of the glories of the heavenly any more than of the earthly, until we climb rocky steeps. Instanced the lives of Joseph, Moses, David, and last and above all, Christ, our pattern. He was "made perfect through suffering." Surely "the disciple is not above his Master, nor the servant above his Lord." The importance of this fight is seen when we remember it was the beginning of the cause. What a debt we owe to the champions of every good cause! Like mountain peaks, they catch the light of the coming glory and send it down to hill and valley below. Again, "I have finished my course." The life is now summed up: the work below is done. When the hoary head is found in the way of righteousness, it is pleasant for the old man to review life. Old men live very much in the past. Paul had been oppressed with clouds and beaten about by storms, but now, though a prisoner, he stands with his brow above them all, serene in the light of heaven. "I have finished my course," and as he remembered it Christ appeared as the joy and reward of it. I heard a friend once say that he called upon Dr. BEECHER in his old age. The old man didn't know him. One circumstance after another was called up: friend after friend was named; but he could not recall them. At last said the man, "You don't forget Jesus?" "Jesus," said the old saint, "No, never!" and with kindling eye and glowing face talked of his dying love and "reached forth to the things that are before." It is said that when the senses of Dr. NOTT were well nigh gone and his mind feeble, because of bodily infirmities, he used to kneel at the family altar, and with all the simplicity of a child at its mother's knee, repeat the little prayer so many of us learned at our mother's knee, "Now I lay me down to sleep," &c. I sometimes wonder that aged saints are not fuller of rejoicing that they are almost home. Heaven is the prize for which they run. Tossed by the waves, a traveler to the continent lay in his berth much of the way across the Atlantic. At last he heard the shout, "Land ahead," and creeping upon deck he caught sight of the green hills of Ireland, and quaffed the fragrance that was wafted from her shores, and his sickness was gone. My brethren, the course of some of us is almost run. The sea still rolls—the ship tosses—but the heart may be so full of the sights and sounds and fragrance of the heavenly shores that we shall rise where these buffetings and storms shall have no power upon us. Paul said, "I have finished my course." Jesus said, "Father, I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do." Brother, sister, would you and I be able to say that if called away to-day? Again. "I have kept the faith." He is not boastful. Brave men never boast. He was a treasure-keeper. Ah, the nobility of that soul that is faithful to its trust! Man of business, are you true to your business companions? Young man, are you faithful to your employer? Guard well a higher trust, and in doing that you shall be true to the lower.

"Henceforth," now and evermore. There is no end. Behold his assurance. Naturally we have doubts, and he who believes much has often doubted much. We look down into the grave—can that body rise? Revelation and faith give us the victory here. "There is laid up"—Ah, it is a treasure that is waiting! It is wealth that can never be swept away. What do we read about the throne and the temple, and the mansions? "For me," not for the world—not for the American people, but for me. When Jesus loved the world he loved you and me. God's love is not for masses, but for individuals. Even philanthropists are not thus. They are often champions of a cause, but do not take any down-trodden man to their heart. But Christ is mine and I am his. Nothing shall sever me from my Lord. He will keep what I have committed into his hands. "A crown of righteousness"—not of laurels nor of gold, nor of fame. Christ shapes it out of the imperishable glories of eternity; it shines with the radiance of uncreated light. And what are its gems? They are souls given to the victor. And what hast thou more, brother Paul? Every drop of blood shed for Jesus upon earth, every grief pang that sin or persecution wrung out of thy soul, has become as a star in thy crown. Brother men, such a crown awaits you and me if we shrink not—if we trust and obey. "Which the Lord, the righteous Judge," &c. It is related that when the Queen of England visited France, the Emperor did her military honor. In moving toward the Palace, the royal train passed through a strong guard of veterans. Among them was one scarred and crippled. When he caught sight of the royal cortège, he pressed forward from the rear and begged to be placed in the front rank. His comrades gave way, the Emperor saw it, sent for the old man, and taking from his own breast the "Cross of the Legion of Honor," placed it upon the breast of the veteran. It was noble—it was kingly. But, my hearers, they who shall prove true to the trust of this soul and souls committed to their keeping—they "that love His appearing"—shall be called to the throne of the King of kings, and there receive, not the badge of an earthly monarch for a day, but from His own hand the crown of glory that fadeth not away. To that glory let us aspire.

Open-Air Preaching in Brooklyn.

In the Eastern District of Brooklyn yesterday the Young Men's Christian Association had two open-air meetings, both largely attended. The crowds seek for tracts and other religious documents eagerly. The temperance people also had a largely-attended open-air meeting, with a number of accessions to the cause by signatures to the pledge.

Rev. Dr. Potter on Pharisaism.

Rev. Dr. POTTER preached a very brief ante-communion discourse, yesterday morning, in the free Grace Chapel, Fourteenth-street, from the text found in the eleventh verse of the eighteenth chapter of St. Luke: "The Pharisee stood and prayed thus with himself: 'God, I thank Thee that I am not as other men are.'" Few Christians, he said, had, in the eyes of men more consistency in their unloveliness than the Pharisees; and yet they were by no means uncommon at the present day. There may have been some of the congregation before him who, while joining in the morning prayers, had thanked God and congratulated themselves that they were not as other men are. The vaunting arrogance of the Pharisee came from a conventional standard—the standard of men and of society. He who, with selfish feelings, compares himself with the men about him, is also a Pharisee. He is only the exaggerated reflection of other men's obsequious smiles. The world was so used to dishonesty that men seemed to think they had earned a title to the applause of their fellows when they had conformed to the conventional standard of morality, and had refrained from violating the express statutes of the land. They then think they are entitled to thank God that they are not as other men are. But there are times when every individual is summoned to obey the inner law of conscience. Then it is that the conventional standard of society as to moral conduct, does not answer our purpose. Even if conscience were the highest authority by which to guide our conduct, this conventional standard of society would not suffice us; but when we know that the standard by which we are to be judged is a Divine standard, of how little significance is the Pharisaical boast? Especially on an occasion like the present, when about to join in the communion service should there be an inner consciousness and a humble penitence that would make the ceremony real. Not the world's opinion, nor even our own satisfied self-complacency is what at such a time searcheth the inner conscience, but the scrutinizing spirit of God. It is the words of Scripture which enjoineth, "be ye also perfect men as your Father in Heaven is perfect." It is the office of these sacred symbols to teach us not "Lord, we thank Thee that we are not as other men are;" but, "Lord, we thank Thee that Thou art not as men are."

Miss Lizzie Garrison on "Christ Divine."

Miss LIZZIE GARRISON preached a sermon yesterday morning on this subject at Dodworth Hall. Notice having been given in some of the City journals, at the appointed hour about twenty persons, some of them children, were in the hall. Within the next half hour fifteen or twenty more came in. Of the thirty-five or forty-one-third left before she had concluded. Her discourse, or "talk," as she was pleased to term it, consisted almost entirely of quotations from the Scriptures. She took a text from the fifth chapter of St. John's Gospel, and although she announced her theme as that of "the Divinity of Christ," it must have been difficult, if not impossible, for any of her hearers to tell what particular ideas she intended to inculcate. Before commencing the services she said she was a stranger there, but would two gentlemen be kind enough to pass their hats for a contribution. She wanted some money for a church,—the location of which she did not state, which was very poverty-stricken. Besides, it would cost something if they had meetings in the evening. True, they had the hall free, but whenever they used the gas it would cost $4 50. The hats were accordingly passed, but the jingle of five cent pieces and pennies did not suit the speaker. Before the two gentlemen, who had kindly volunteered, had concluded the collection, Miss GARRISON said pennies were like ostentatious charity—stamps and greenbacks would be much better. Before dismissing the congregation she announced that she would give a series of lectures at that place. Her quotations were principally before her on slips of paper. When she found it difficulty to refer readily to the one she wished, she apologized to her audience for not having been more thoroughly prepared. She had not expected to preach that sermon until shortly previous. Except in very extraordinary cases it was, she said, a very wicked thing to come before an audience without proper preparation. The lady has a very musical voice, which, when she sang, was very pleasant to hear.

True Prosperity—A Sermon by Rev. Dr. Atwater, of Princeton.

Rev. LYMAN H. ATWATER, D. D., of Princeton, preached to a select congregation, at 10:30 A. M., yesterday, at the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, in Park-avenue, (Rev. Dr. PRENTISS'.) The reverend gentleman took his text from Genesis xxxix., 2: "And the Lord was with Joseph, and he was a prosperous man." Prosperity, in the sense used in the text, said the reverend doctor, included and is meant to convey the idea of temporal as well as spiritual success. In reading the history of Joseph, we are struck with the fact that God so ordered it, that his very disasters and discomfitures contributed to his prosperity, and to his crowning triumph over adversity. The very fact of his imprisonment on the charge of having committed an offence into the commission of which he persistently refused to be enticed, was made the means of his becoming the protector, not only of the Egyptian people, but of his own race and nation, out of which, in the fullness of time, there came a Divine Redeemer. But his prosperity was not exclusively in the temporal order; it was spiritual also, and in this, its highest and most important sense, the biblical account of Joseph's life and actions merits our serious consideration. Prosperity may be divided into several characters or phases. There is the prosperity of the body, of our material structure, an absence of physical ills and ailment, which is, indeed, a great blessing; but if this blessing be perverted, if it be used merely for the purpose of gratifying illegitimate desires, it produces misery and premature dissolution, probably, here, and certainly misery hereafter. Intellectual prosperity is another blessing; the increase in worldly knowledge is worthy of our ambition; but, of itself, is not all-sufficient to constitute happiness. The highest and best phase of prosperity is its spiritual phase. Sometimes we make a distinction between morality and spirituality. It is true that men may be moral in every outward act and seeming—may be possessed of strict integrity, may even be governed by conscientious motives and principles of rectitude, and yet be devoid of spiritual prosperity. But, on the other hand, it is no less true that the spiritual must include the moral, and that true prosperity is marked by the existence of all the moral qualities, to which is added an abiding love for Christ and an earnest desire for God's glory. Prosperity is sometimes within ourselves, and sometimes exterior to us. In other cases there is an intimate connection, a blending of these two phases; the wants of the intellectual and moral nature being ministered to, while, at the same time, our spiritual cravings are satisfied, if we follow the teachings of Christ. The speaker then dwelt on power as being a source of prosperity, if rightly employed. Power does not always accompany wealth, nor is it always to be found in conjunction with it. The great thinkers and inventors wield it, whether they be poor or rich in the mere possession of worldly goods. He referred at length, and with illustrative instances, to the fact that prosperity may be either permanent or transient, and closed his admirable discourse by showing how the highest, truest, never-ending prosperity is to be found only in Heaven; and urgently pressed upon his hearers the necessity of so preparing themselves in this life as to enjoy the full fruition of happiness with Christ hereafter, in His Kingdom, where they may inhabit mansions "not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

God Not the Author of Evil.

Rev. T. T. KENDRICK preached a sermon last evening, at the Church of the Pilgrims, West Forty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, the burden of which was to show the fallacy of the infidel argument that God is the author of evil as well as good. The reverend gentleman gave the Biblical account of the angels' fall, and of the fall of man by sin, and contended that evil was purely an origination of the devil, who, by tempting man to violate the moral law, gratifies his envy of and malice against God, by whom he was cast out of heaven. The sermon was listened to with marked attention by a small but highly-intelligent audience.

AN ADROIT SWINDLE.

How Merchants have been Victimized—Arrest of Some of the Operators.

A shrewd confidence system of which JONES & JARVIS, No. 37 Beaver-street; STOCKWOOD & MARTIN, No. 14 Broadway; WILLIAM LOW, No. 164 Front-street, and other business houses in the lower part of the City, have been victims, has just been brought to light. It appears that for some time past three adroit swindlers have been making the grand tour of the wholesale dealers in wines, liquors and cigars, buying bills of goods from such house, varying in amount from $100 to $500, for which they invariably agreed to pay cash on delivery, and they usually designated a warehouse in a main street of Greenpoint as the place of delivery. When the carman arrived there with the goods the operators had as invariably just sent all their money to be deposited, but they were ready to give, and did give a certified check on a City bank for the amount, which the unsuspecting carman always received, implicitly believing their assertion that it was as good as cash. The swindlers so nicely timed their operations that it was always after banking hours when the carman returned, and the check could not be presented until the next day, when it was instantly pronounced worthless. Then always succeeded a hurrying in hot haste after the goods which were never recovered, as they had been removed and sold in the interim, nor were the operators to be found, nor did the great warehouse present any other appearance than that of a long-ago deserted mart of trade.

The down-town merchants bore this infliction with due patience, but at last laid the matter before Captain GARLAND, of the First Precinct. That officer detailed Officers SILLECK, DOUGHERTY and WALKER upon the case, and yesterday they succeeded in bringing these felonious speculations to an abrupt close by the arrest of JOSEPH ROBINSON, *alias* John Johnson, and PATRICK WEIR, and also by the recovery of four barrels of whisky belonging to JONES & JARVIS, STOCKWELL & MARTIN, and Mr. LOW, which they had sold to a man named SULLIVAN, in Forty-seventh-street, near Second-avenue.

The prisoners were arraigned yesterday before Justice KELLY at the Tombs Police Court, but were remanded to the Station-house in consequence of the absence of the complainants, as well as to afford the officers additional time in which to secure further evidence, and to arrest the remaining participant in the frauds.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅞ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 83⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 94½.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 73f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 7—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firm; Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.@13⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 7d. ₱ cental.

HAVRE, Saturday, Aug. 7.

Cotton closed buoyant last night for both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7—1 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 93@93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 83⅜; Erie Railway Shares, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 94¾.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Aug. 7.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 88⅛@88⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 7—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed a shade firmer at 12¾d. for Middling Uplands, and 13d.@13⅛d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 10d. ₱ cental for California White, and 9s. 7d.@9s. 8d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 24s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 28s. 6d. ₱ quarter for European. Oats, 3s. 6d. ₱ bushel. Peas, 41s. ₱ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 101s. 6d. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Beef, 90s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 70s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 62s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 62s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. ₱ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 16s. for fine. Petroleum, 7½d. ₱ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 7d. for Refined. Tallow, 47s. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £33 10s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.

Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ₱ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Tallow, 45s. 9d.@46s. ₱ cwt. Sperm Oil, £91 ₱ ton. Sugar, 39s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Whale Oil, £40 ₱ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 61s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 7.

Petroleum, 51½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Saturday, Aug. 7.

Cotton, 158½f. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot, and 159f. afloat.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 7—Evening.

Petroleum closed firm, but unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Aug. 7—Evening.

United States Five-twenties closed at 88⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 7.

Bourse very strong. Rentes, 73f. 27c.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Aug. 8.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 88⅛@88¼.

HAVANA, Sunday, Aug. 8.

SUGAR—Exports to foreign ports during the week, 41,000 boxes, 2,000 hhds.; exports to the United States during the week, 5,000 boxes, 1,000 hhds.; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 115,000 boxes and 6,500 hhds.; the Sugar market closed weaker and declining; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 8@8½ reals ₱ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20, 9@10 reals; Molasses Sugar, 6@6½ reals; Muscovadoes—Fair to Good Refining, 7 reals. LARD declining, and closed at 20½c.@23c. FLOUR lower, and closed at 9c.@10c. BACON lower at 20c. PROVISIONS advancing, and closed at 4½@5½ reals. LUMBER lower; closed at $25. FREIGHTS closed firm.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $5 75@$6 25. WHEAT quiet for No. 1 at $1 41@$1 42; No. 2, $1 36@$1 36½; in the afternoon No. 2 was quiet and firm at $1 35¼@$1 36, seller August. CORN firm at 93c.@93½c. for No. 2. OATS firmer and unsettled; Old, 57c.; New, 52½c.@53c. for No. 2. RYE active, firmer and higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 01; No. 2 at 95½c.@97c. BARLEY nominally $1 30@$1 35 for No. 2. HIGHWINES irregular and unsettled; sales at $1 04@$1 05. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $33 75. LARD, 18½c.@19c. HAMS, 17½c.@17¾c.; Rough Sides, 16½c.; Short Rib Middles, 16½c.@17c. CATTLE dull at $3 75@$5 25 for Cows; $5 62@$6 75 for Fair to Medium Steers. Live HOGS firm and steady at $8@$8 25 for Common; $9 60@$9 75 for Good to Choice. FREIGHTS dull. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Barley, 3,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bushels Wheat, 107,500 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats, 7,500 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR in good demand and market steady; sales 2,000 bbls. at $7 25@$7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales 8,500 bushels Prime White Canada at $1 86¼@$1 87½, and 1,000 bushels Choice do. at $1 90; 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 57. CORN firm; sales 4,400 bushels No. 2 kiln-dried at $1 06, and 2,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois at $1 06. CORN-MEAL, $2 30 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8½c.; Corn, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—22,000 bushels Wheat, 12,300 bushels Corn, 2,144,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—186 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 20,200 bushels Corn, 1,412,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 7.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON nominally 32c. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT—Medium grades declined 3c.@8c.; other grades unchanged. CORN firm; Mixed, in bulk, 75c.; Mixed, in sacks, 82c.@83c.; Prime Yellow, 85c.; White, 92c.@95c. OATS heavy; New, in bulk, 42c.@44c.; New, in sacks, 47@53c.; Old, 62c.@65c. RYE heavy at 80c.@82c. WHISKY firmer at $1 05@$1 06. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $34@$34 50. Dry-Salted Clear Sides, 18c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15¼c.@15½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¾c.@19c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 25c. LARD firm at 19c. CATTLE steady at $3@$6 50 for inferior to choice. Live HOGS active at $8 50@$9 75. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 55,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 7.

RECEIPTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 93,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS firm; 13½c. on Wheat, 11½c. on Corn, 8c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR in fair demand for Spring; sales, 800 bbls. City Ground at $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT quiet and firm, closing asking 1c. advance; sales 35,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 43; 5,000 bushels Racine, by sample, at $1 42; four cars White New Kentucky at $1 75; No. 2 Chicago sold at $1 40. CORN firmer; sales 30,000 bushels Vacuum-cured and Kiln-dried at 98c.@$1; 12,500 bushels No. 2 Western at $1, but held at $1 03 in the afternoon. OATS dull; sales 7,000 bushels, in lots, at 65c. RYE nominal at $1 18@$1 20. BARLEY entirely nominal. HIGHWINES nominal at $1 08. PORK firm at $34 for Heavy Mess. LARD steady at 19c.@19½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Aug. 7.

COTTON—Nominally unchanged; no sales; receipts, 202 bales; exports, 781 bales. GOLD, 134½. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 149¼; New-York Sight, par. FLOUR—Low grades scarce; Superfine, $5 60; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 62. CORN, $1 for White. OATS, 63c.@65c. BRAN, $1. HAY, $29@$31 for Prime. PORK, $35 50. BACON 16c. for Shoulders; 19¾c.@20c. for Sides. LARD, 19¾c.@20¼c. for Tierce; 22c.@23c. for Keg. SUGAR firmer; Common, 11c.@12c.; Prime, 14¼c.@14½c. MOLASSES dull; Reboiled, 65c.@70c. WHISKY, $1 12@$1 15. COFFEE, 15¼c. for Fair; 16¼c.@16¾c. for Prime.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR dull; Family, $5 80@$6. WHEAT firmer under New-York advices; No. 1 Red held at $1 28@$1 30; buyers offer $1 25@$1 27; White, $1 40@$1 45. CORN firmer and in fair demand at 98c.@$1. OATS firm at 45c.@50c. RYE held at 98c.@$1, with sales at these figures. TOBACCO firm and in good demand. WHISKY dull at $1 07 for New, and $1 08 for Old. PROVISIONS quiet and firm. Country Mess PORK sold at $33; City held at $33 50. Bulk MEATS—14c.@16¼c. BACON—15¼c. for Shoulders; 18¼c.@19c. for Sides. HAMS, 24c. LARD nominally unchanged. MONEY easy.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 7.

COTTON dull and unchanged; receipts, 24 bales; exports, 10 bales. FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT, $1 10@$1 40. CORN, 95c. OATS, 58c.@60c. for New; 70c.@75c. for Old. LARD, 20½c.@21¼c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15¼c.@15½c.; Sides, 19¼c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 7.

WHEAT dull and in good supply, but generally held above buyers' views; no sales. RYE steady at $1 20@$1 30 for Prime State. CORN higher; sales 8,000 bushels No. 1 Western, afloat, at $1 10, and 2,000 bushels No. 2 do. at private terms; held at the close at $1 12@$1 15 for Nos. 1 and 2; Unsound held at $1@$1 05. OATS—Stock light; demand good at unchanged prices; sales, one car lot Western at 78½c.; State scarce, would bring 85c.@86c. in bags. BARLEY and MALT nominal.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT active and better; Amber, $1 46 for New; $1 48 for Old; No. 1 Red, $1 48; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 62. CORN steady and firm; No. 1, 98c.@99c.; No. 2, 93c. on spot, 96c. buyer this month. OATS steady; No. 1 New, 55c. on spot. RYE unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—50,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $4 50. WHEAT—Red, $1 10; White, $1 20. CORN, in bulk, 80c. OATS, in bulk, 45c. RYE, 85c. BARLEY, $1 15. TOBACCO firm; sales 66 hhds. at $6 10@$15 50. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $34. BACON—Shoulders, 16c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¾c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. LARD, 19½c. WHISKY, $1 05.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR more active and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 43½ for No. 1; $1 35 for No. 2. OATS steady at 61c. for No. 2. CORN firm at 82c.@83c. for No. 2. RYE nominally $1 03 for No. 1. Grain FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Saturday, Aug. 7.

WHEAT steady; Old Extra White, $1 80; No. 1 White, $1 70; No. 2 White, $1 45. CORN $1.02 for No. 1. OATS, 63c. for No. 1.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Aug. 7.

Spirits TURPENTINE, 38c.@38½c. RESIN dull. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 7.

COTTON dull and nominal; sales 20 bales Middlings, 31½c.@32c. Receipts for two days, 111 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 7.

COTTON dull; sales, 5 bales; receipts, 12 bales; Middlings nominally, 31½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 7.

COTTON—Nothing doing; receipts, 56 bales; exports, 120 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Aug. 7.

COTTON closed quiet; Low Middling, 30c.; receipts, 10 bales; exports, 39 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Java	July 31	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Cork	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Cimbria	Aug. 10	New-York	Bremen.
Russia	Aug. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Nevada	Aug. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Aug. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Erin	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Aug. 14	New-York	London.
Caledonia	Aug. 14	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.			
Alaska	Aug. 11	New-York	Aspinwall.
Missouri	Aug. 12	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Cork*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M. Mails for Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Thirtieth-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall.—Captain John Waters, U. S. N.; D. Knight and wife, Miss Lucy E. Bigelow, Henry Omerd and wife, Henry Seager, Mrs. J. Lewis and infant, Mrs. J. H. Neal and infant, Wm. Nelson, General Sullivan, M. J. Coy, E. P. Larkin, Mr. Smyrk and family, Wm. Clark, Captain H. P. Cunn, Dr. G. Gion, Rev. John McNab, M. Freyman, O. M. Sanches, Captain Carrera, J. M. Buyas, Mr. Torres, M. Degree, E. McCormick, B. Gromweld, E. Koenig, T. Ducora, T. W. Trevor, S. Peck, Dr. Philips, P. Turner, Mary McNeil, J. Dockendorf, wife, 2 children and 2 servants, Mrs. Wendell, Morris Junnete, Mr. Sexton, J. H. Peterson, Christian Dasman, Allen Farrington, H. Barnealett, M. J. Donnelly, P. Willard, Miles Doren, Mrs. A. Higgins, Mrs. E. Culiety, F. Larsill, P. Belliah, G. Chaplean, T. W. Classen, H. M. Beers, C. Bull.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston.—Wm. Giles, Salmon Shaw and lady, K. Sarage, E. Goned, W. M. Gardner, D. H. Day and lady, H. W. Tealing, J. H. Devereaux, C. H. Moise, Mrs. L. H. Knight, Mrs. C. H. Shour, James Cummings and lady, Miss Maggie McMillen, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, H. Daul and lady, Miss Spragier, Jas. Murphy, Mr. Peterson, wife and child, Theo. Kamminister and wife, Mr. Mester, Mrs. H. Dixon, Master Dixon and others.

In steamship Rapidan, from Savannah.—Mrs. S. Hessey, Mrs. Wm. Brooks, Mrs. M. A. Beckett, Miss Minnie May, C. Emery and wife, Professor Eswald, Lieutenant Otis, L. May, G. B. Sylvester, C. Bernard, E. David, Jno. Bamion, J. S. Pittman, R. W. Cape, Allen G. Jones, Henry Jones, C. L. Ross, W. L. Sheldon, R. B. Ryan, Geo. Corsan, M. Rosenfeld, Wm. H. Cormack, Henry Joseph, Jas. Oren, Henry Shlator, and 6 in the steerage.

AUG. 8—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow.*—Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. Welsh, C. Giring, wife and family, W. Harvie, J. Richards, J. Chalmers, F. Mackey, Mons. F. Foncar, Rev. L. Thomson, J. J. B. Flint, Mr. Lazier, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, G. Hooper, Herr N. B. Storm, son and daughter, Herr O. Sorensen.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 04 | Sun sets..... 7 06 | Moon sets.. 8 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 08 | Gov. Island. 9 57 | Hell Gate..11 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 8.

Arrived.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Seabury, Aspinwall July 31, with mails, treasure, mdse. and passengers to F. R. Baby, Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Aug. 4, at 1 P. M., spoke steamship Arizona, hence for Aspinwall, 60 miles N. of Watling's Island; 6th, lat. 34 30 N., lon. 74 W., passed schr. Mary Collins, (of Boston,) bound N.

Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Had heavy head winds from Hatteras.

Steamship Rapidan, Mallory, Savannah Aug. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Odessa, Small, Liverpool 46 ds., with mdse. to Walsh & Carver. Had westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark E. A. Souder, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Payne, Antwerp 49 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Was 21 ds. to the westward of the Banks, with light westerly winds and fog. July 6th, lat. 49, lon. 32, experienced a heavy gale from W. S. W. lasting 48 hours, and during which lost mizzen-mast head.

Bark Envoy, (new, 550 tons,) Berry, Newburyport July 31, in ballast to Mailler, Lord & Quereau. Will load for Melbourne.

Bark Geo. W. Horton, (of Rockland,) Rhodes, Guayaquil and Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.—vessel to John S. Ingalls.

Bark Castries, (of Bolivia,) Crook, Aspinwall 22 ds., in ballast to John Curtain. The C. was formerly English; was condemned at Aspinwall, and bought by Captain Ross and others.

Brig James Hull, (of Southampton, Eng.,) Morris, Santos, Brazil, 60 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co. No date, lat. 12 S., lon. 34 W., spoke Dutch brig showing numericals 14,587.

Brig Whitaker, Look, Beaver Harbor 18 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Brig Nellie, ——, St. Johns, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co. Is anchored in Flushing Bay.

Brig J. H. Counce, Hawkins, Bangor 15 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig H. Means, Tracy, Bangor 12 ds., with lumber to L. Stone.

Brig W. W. Lord, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Babbin, Licata April 24, and Gibraltar June 1, with sulphur to Lawrence Giles & Co.; vessel to B. F. Small. Has had westerly gales on the passage, lost and split sails. July 9, lat. 36 35, lon. 50 10, spoke brig Josefina, (Swed.,) from Mexico, for Havre.

Brig Tyro, (Br.,) Leighton, Windsor, N. S., 18 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig S. P. Smith, Beebe, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Flying Arrow, Ward, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Brown, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Gibbs, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. John Mettler, Barlow, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, South Amboy, for Warren.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Wm. Smith O'Brien, Burns, New-Brunswick, for New-Haven.

Schr. Port Royal, Nickerson, New-Brunswick, for Norwich.

Schr. Herschell, Birdsall, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Prairie Bird, (Br.,) Hullwell, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Freedom, (Br.,) Clair, Windsor, N. S., 16 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Defiance, Morrell, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Tahmaroo, Cole, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Franklin, Brown, Franklin 8 ds., with lumber to T. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Alice Gardner, Barber, Bangor 7 ds., for Newark.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Willard, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Carrie M. Rice, Ambray, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Daylight, Kelley, Bath 8 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Ohio, Bishop, Eastport, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Daniel Williams, Robinson, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Cruso, Quimby, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. F. Carver, Carver, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Emma C. Verrill, Vail, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary Shields, Bates, Gardiner, with stones to Britten Bros.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Mills, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Billow, Wallace, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Hepzibah, Crosby, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Watchman, Crindell, Bangor, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Caroline Grant, Green, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Peters & Co.

Schr. Ann, Abbott, Franklin 8 ds., with lumber to T. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Nellie Chase, Upton, Portland, with lumber to master.

Schr. Jabez L. White, Waite, Blue Hill, Me., with lumber to master.

Schr. Nath. Clifford, White, Belfast, with lumber to J. Wilder.

Schr. Abbie Gale, Ingalls, Belfast, with lumber to J. Wilder.

Schr. Empire, Fowler, Belfast, with lumber to J. Wilder.

Schr. Wellington, (Br.,) Eagler, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. S. J. Lindsley, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Florida, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Planet, Pratt, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Earl, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Leontine, Pratt, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Maria Whitney, Jones, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. D. S. Williams, Foley, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal for Boston.

Schr. Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Kelly, St. George, N. B., 14 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Bagaduce, Brown, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Mary Loughbery, Taylor, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hudson, Kemp, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Dolphin, Williams, Ellsworth, with lumber to J. Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Coret, Pratt, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Billow, Parker, Frankfort, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. David Wasson, Perkins, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. R. P. Chase, Hoyt, Bangor, with lumber to Watrous & Walker.

Schr. George & Albert, McDonald, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Munroe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William, ——, Franklin, with lumber to T. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Samuel Lewis, Wood, Franklin, with lumber to master.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Terrell, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. C. C. Godwin, Bishop, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Edw. Lindsley, Hall, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Flash, Brown, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. C. S. Stokes, Stokes, Nova Scotia, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Viola, Small, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Susan Center, Dow, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Jos. E. Potts, Robins, Bridgeport.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Wood, New-Bedford.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Stocking, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Emperor, Jameson, Brookhaven.

Schr. Jas. Burritt, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Leonora, Jameson, Brookhaven.

Schr. Nautless, Mayhew, Orleans.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Green County Tanner, Hyde, Providence.

Schr. Sallie Merritt, Lawson, Northport.

Schr. Garland, Lindsley, Branford.

Schr. Maria, Smith, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. N. Hall, Stewart, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Elizabeth, Homer, Virginia.

Schr. Adaliza, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. Charles W. Bentley, Baker, Boston.

Schr. Forest, Bradley, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. Oregon, Conners, Mystic.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, New-Haven.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Oneco, White, Taunton.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Raynor, Providence.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Convert, Higgins, New-London.

Schr. Frank Randolph, Steelman, Providence.

Schr. John McDivett, Mullen, Norwich.

Schr. Onward, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Cillow, Eldridge, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Exertion, Forbell, Virginia.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Paton, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Onward, Small, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Caroline C., Beal, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., clear.

Below.

Ship Semiramis, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Gerrish, Liverpool 47 ds., with mdse. to order.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Arr. steamship Aleppo, from Liverpool; brig M. A. Benson, Jamaica; schr. Frigate Bird, Havana.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 8.—Arr. steamers Magnolia, from New-York; Sea Gull, Baltimore; brig T. E. Voorhees, Boston; schrs. B. N. Hawkins and Wanata, New-York.

Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 8.—Passed in, brig Sailor Boy, for Alexandria; ship Gray Eagle, from Rio Janeiro; brig B. Stover and schr. Wm. Clare, from the West Indies.

The schr. Moorlight was spoken 15 miles S. E. of Cape Henry, by the pilot-boat Wm. Slicer, with the loss of fore-boom and sails; she was repairing.

Coming in for a harbor, schr. Geo. Granby, from Philadelphia, with the Moyomensing Club, en route to Cobb's Island.

Passed in for Baltimore, brigs Catherine and Thos. Campbell from the West Indies.

Passed out, barks Otto, for Amsterdam; Rival, Bremen; brig Alexander Kirkland, Porto Rico; schrs. Electric Flash London; Lucy Jones, Boston.

In the Roads, brig Mary Cobb; schrs. Addie Watson, J. L. Newton, Edwin Reed and Lucy D., from Georgetown for Boston, and a fleet of coasters.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 7.—Arr. bark Cephas, Starret, from New-Orleans via Pass L'Ontre 22 ds., for Boston; brigs Yankee Blade, Coombs, and Harp, Snow, from Elizabethport for Newburyport; Tangent, Verrill, Hoboken for Boston; James Davis, Stowers, Philadelphia for Salem; schrs. Friendship, from Bangor for Fall River; Python, from Blue Hill for New-York; Clara Jane, New-York for Salem; G. M. Wentworth, do. for Calais; Elizabeth, Providence for Ellsworth; Arnica, Providence for St. John, N. B.; Caroline Kunzie and James Maloy, do. for Beverly.

Sld. brig Catawba; schrs. Taylor & Mattus, Hattie, J. D. McCarty, Izetta, Maria M. Fox, Albions, Ossuna, J. F. Carver.

Spoken, &c.

Nellie—brig, hence for St. Croix and St. Thomas, Aug. 5, 100 miles S. of Sandy Hook.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. July 27, brig Union, 46 ds. from London; 29th, steamship Henry Chauncey, from New-York; U. S. gunboat Yantic, from Old Providence; steamship Empress Eugene, from St. Nazaire.

Sld. July 25, steamship Shannon, for Carthagena; 28th, bark Magdalena, for New-York; steamship Darien, for Liverpool; 30th, brig Expresso, for Greytown; schr. Rieka, for Mexico; 31st, steamship Henry Chauncey, for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 8.—The Inman line steamship City of Baltimore, Captain Roskell, which left New-York July 31, arrived at this port at 11 o'clock A. M., on her way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 8.—The steamship Rhein, from New-York July 29 for Bremen, arrived here to-day.

MOVILLE, Aug. 8.—The steamship Britannia, from New-York July 24 for Glasgow, arrived here to-day.

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